at the Slossfield Community Center will be increased by the addition of one maternity and one child health clinic a week, while dental service now available will be supplemented by the addition of as many dental clinic sessions as the part-time dentist can provide. The building at the Slossfield Community Center now being used by the Negro Health Association will be converted into a ten-bed maternity home for care of maternity cases and new-born infants. Home delivery service and post-partum care will also be provided. Nursing service now available will be expanded by the addition of one supervisory nurse and ten staff nurses, who will provide hospital, clinic, home-delivery, bedside care and general public health nursing service in the area to be served. Provision is also made for bedside nursing care on a fee basis for acutely ill maternity cases and sick children. Postgraduate education for physicians practicing in the Slossfield area and for staff members of the State and County health departments is also provided.

The full-time obstetrician and full-time pediatriacian on the staff of the State Department of Health and the East Alabama Health District will assist in the administration, conduct and supervision of the Macon County program, providing clinical case consultation and assisting in the supervision of maternity and pediatric clinics. The resident physician at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, at Tuskegee Institute, will conduct maternity clinics and attend deliveries at the hospital and abnormal deliveries in patients' homes. Maternity clinics now in operation will be increased by two, out-patient clinics in pediatrics and obstetrics will be provided at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, and hospital care will be provided for maternity cases, new-born infants, and sick children. A white nurse will be added to the local health department staff to serve as supervisor for all county health nursing activities and to do visiting, A negro nurse will also be added.

Funds to finance these projects were made available from a special appropriation under the Social Security Act for use by the Children's Bureau in promoting maternal and child health through the establishment of demonstration centers to be operated under the auspices of state and county health departments.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
March 20, 1940

Crippled Children Funds Drive Backed By Colored Citizens

Colored citizens of Selma are lending their support to the pre-Easter campaign for crippled children, it was announced Wednesday by Chairman George Moss following meetings with two different colored groups. Wednesday morning he met with negro pastors who will present the campaign before their congregations and Tuesday evening Mr. Moss and the Rev. E. W. Gamble met with a representative group at the Colored Community House.

Colored crippled children of Dallas County are benefitted by the program of the Alabama Society for Crippled Children, it is pointed out and in other years members of this race have shown a desire to contribute to the fund-raising campaign each year. They will follow the same system which white workers are using, and will contact store owners, groups and churches with the expectation of reaching the $100 mark set by colored workers in a previous campaign.

Meeting with Mr. Moss and the Rev. Mr. Gamble Tuesday evening were the colored farm agent, S. W. Boynton and wife, H. A. Boyd, A. G. Carroll and wife, the Rev. L. R. Taylor, L. M. Upshaw and Grace Thomblinson, who are to serve as leaders for their part of the campaign.

Lanett, Ala. Times
March 27, 1940

HEALTH OFFICERS TO HOLD SPECIAL NEGRO CLINICS

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED APRIL 1-6

National Negro Health Week, stablished by the famous negro ducator, Booker T. Washington, 5 years ago, will be observed the week of April 1, according to information received from Dr. A. J. Perley, Chambers County Health Officer.

"Every week is Negro Health Week in Chambers County," stated the health official, "but we are going to exert special effort during the week of April 1 to drive the idea in the minds of our colored citizens. With this in view, the following program has been arranged in which colored schools, churches, organizations, and citizens at large will participate:

Saturday, March 30, 11 a. m.—Introductory Program — Chambers County Training School, LaFayette.

Monday, April 1, 9 a. m. —Preschool Clinic — Fairfax Health Center; 2 p. m. — Baby Clinic — Fairfax Health Center; 7 p. m. — Educational and Sanitation Program — Fairfax — Rehobeth School.

Tuesday, April 2, 9 a. m. — Venereal Disease Clinic — Fairfax Health Center; 2 p. m. —Venereal Disease Clinic—Lanett Health Center.

Wednesday, April 3, 9 a. m. — Preschool clinic — Lanett Health Center, 2 p. m. — Baby Clinic; 7 p. m. — Educational & Sanitation Program — Lanett High School.

Thursday, April 4, 9 a. m. Preschool Clinic — LaFayette Colored Nursery; 2 p. m. — Baby Clinic 7 p. m. — Educational & Sanitation Program — Chambers County Training School.

The health of our citizens, regardless of color and creed, is one of the greatest assets of a community and we are doing all in our power to protect and improve it," concluded the Health Officer.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 31, 1940

Negro Health Program

A health program sponsored by the Mineral District Medical Association to impress Negro doctors with the importance of improving health conditions among Negroes will be held at the Sixteenth Avenue Baptist Church at 7 p.m. Sunday.

Dr. J. W. Simpson, president of the Jefferson County Medical Association, will speak. The health department will be represented by Dr. J. D. Dowling, and, in the absence of Dr. C. B. Glenn, the Board of Education will be represented by C. W. Hays.

The auxiliary of the Mineral District Medical Association is in charge of program arrangements.

Clayton, Ala., Record
March 22, 1940

"NEGRO HEALTH WEEK"

The idea of concerted effort in an attempt to improve the lot of the negro race found its inception on the great Alabama Negro Leader, Dr. Booker T. Washington. For 26 years a week has been set aside in which attempts have been made to direct the minds of the negro toward helping himself and his community, and efforts have been put forth to assist the white people in their attitude toward the negro.

The central theme of the program for this year is: Cooperative Endeavor for the Attainment of Community Health, and the Day by Day schedule for activities is:

Sunday, March 31—Mobilization Day.

Monday—Home Health Day.

Tuesday—Community Sanitation Day.

Wednesday — Special Campaign Day.

Thursday — Adults Health Day.

Saturday—General Clean-Up Day.

Sunday—Report and Follow-Up Day.

Much good can be done if these thoughts are carried out in a rationalized porgram.

The movable school of the Negro Extension Service is in the county this week showing demonstration in the following: "Home Making" and "Heaelth and Sanitation" for the rural Alabama negro families. Excellent lesson material is being shown to the colored citizens by members of their own nace.

Birmingham, Ala News
April 1, 1940

Cite Negro Health Strides

Outlining to the public the work being done by physicians toward general welfare of Negroes in Birmingham, Dr. S. F. Harris, president of the Mineral District Medical Association, and R. Walter F. Brown president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke last night at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, and Dr. John W. Simpson, president of the Jefferson County Medical Association, attended.

Florence, Alabama—Times
April 8, 1940

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

Colbert County Carries On Many Activities

The activities of the health department with the negroes of Colbert county during National Health Week last week created an enormous amount of work.

Negro children in all schools in the county were examined, with 490 taking blood tests, 324 smallpox vaccinations, 36 diphtheria (toxoid), and 34 pre-school examinations. Several hundred were in attendance to hear talks and see moving pictures concerning the health of Alabama negroes.

Following routine activities during this week, 70 negroes were treated for veneral diseases.

Alabam

Negro Is Mother Of Nine Children Over Period Of Eight Years

Dozen Belgians Living In State To Go Home With Expenses Paid

BY JACK HOUSE

Several years ago there was considerable talk in Canada over a "baby marathon" that was to have brought fame and fortune to the mother who produced the most children over a certain period. Near the finish, it turned out to be a neck-and-neck affair.

Should another elderly gentleman with oodles of money and nobody to leave it to decide to put it in his will that the mother who produced the most children over a period of 10 years in the United States, an Alabama Negro woman would be much in the running.

Levoner Cook, wife of Willie Cook, Carrollton Negro, who works for the WPA, has been married eight years and has had nine children, including three sets of twins. Levoner has things working systematically. Every other birth is a single child, and the others are twins.

Then years ago, when the census enumerator made his rounds in Carrollton Beat, Pickens County, he entered on his schedule the name of Willie Cook, Negro, age 22 and single. Wren Franklin McCafferty, census enumerator taking the 1940 census, made his rounds last week, there was altogether a different story. Willie's family had increased more than one a year, from only himself to 11.

* * *

BELGIANS IN ALABAMA—There are about a dozen Belgians in Alabama now, most of whom are students at the University of Alabama or are studying textiles and lumbering at Alabama manufacturing plants, and, according to Capt. A. J. Tellier, Belgian vice consul in Mobile, these have been ordered home, expenses paid, immediately.

* * *

HOUSE TO HOUSE—Troy is to have another election, and this time it will be to determine the official flower for the city. . . . "Kick" Avinger, Mobile lifeguard, saved the life of A. J. Martin, 14, after the latter had dived off into eight feet of water. . . . They say this really happened: A woman went to the railroad station to see a house guest off on the train. Hearing the conductor call out towns, both the woman and her guest rushed to the train. Absent-mindedly, the woman boarded the train, the guest returned to the woman's home and an hour later the host returned to her home in a taxi. Not a word was said. . . . It didn't take persons in the Falkville vicinity long to be vaccinated after a case of smallpox was reported. Close to 500 persons asked to be vaccinated. . . . Two bicycles collided in Anniston last Wednesday. . . . A Norwegian soldier was injured, not in the war, but in a street fight in Mobile over an argument involving Hitler's blitzkrieg of Norway. . . . Miss Dadie Griffith has taught public schools in St. Clair County for 27 years.

* * *

STUMP THAT GROWS — Leroy Simmons, of Falkville, tells about an unusual stump, located in Morgan County, not far from the Jones School house. The same root of a mountain oak has produced three large trees. About 65 years ago a large tree was cut. Then about 30 years ago, another tree 18 inches in diameter was cut, and today there stands a tree 12 inches in diameter, all being from the same stump root.

* * *

SCOURING THE STATE—A man in Mobile was sentenced to 120 days for stealing a Bible out of a parked automobile and the same man, police say, stole some bullets from a car belonging to a U. S. marshal. . . Last Tuesday was the sixtieth wedding anniversary for Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Summers, of Anniston. . . Workers in the Enon community near Troy made 26 mattresses in one day, and 44 in three days. . . Summer has officially arrived at Jasper, police say after making their first home brew catch of the season. It's a sure sign, they say. . . T. C. (Clint) Connell, of Clanton, wants to know what he can feed two rattlesnakes his sons, Dalton and James Moses, caught about six weeks ago. The rattlers so far have been stubborn about their eating. . . They're having to add 1,000 more seats to Rowell Field in Selma for the "Cavalcade of Selma" pageant May 24-25. . . Gov. Dixon will be there. . . Walking sticks last a long time, and while he doesn't need one, Norman Gunn, of Jasper, has a walking stick presented him by F. W. Zimmer that was made in 1884. Mr. Zimmer had the cane for 56 years. . . Mobile fire trucks now are equipped with tarpaulins. If your house catches on fire, the tarpaulin is spread over your living or dining room furniture so as to save it from water damage.

* * *

A FAMILY AFFAIR—The Kelly family of Toulminville is in plenty of trouble. Charles R. Kelly has been sentenced to two and one-half years in prison for violating the liquor law. John Kelly, a brother, is serving two years on a similar charge. Jim Kelly, their father, is serving two years on a liquor conspiracy charge, and Tom, a third brother, is serving 18 months on a liquor charge.

* * *

SCATTERSCRIBES — Mansfield White, of Prattville, has served on the Autauga County Board of Revenue for 23 years. . . . Hartford, Ala., has shown a decrease in population rather than an increase, which is customary, in the last several years. . . . The Fayette County Board of Education saved $5,150 during the 1939-40 term by owning its own buses. . . . And 121,499 lunches were served Baldwin County school students by the WPA. Of this number, 50,416 were free lunches for the needy. . . . Horace Lane, Negro prisoner at Mobile, asked to have his jail sentence changed to one of hard labor "because I have a craving for hard work." . . . More than three tons of cheese were shipped from Decatur in one day last week. . . . For every $5 contributed to the Red Cross fund at Montgomery a Red Cross ambulance is moved forward one foot, and the ambulance moved 300 feet in one day. . . . Colbert County has obtained two state-trained bloodhounds for running down criminals. . . . Jesse Ray, Jasper Negro, could be called Alabama's most unfortunate person. Jesse is a victim of infantile paralysis. He lived with his parents and they both died. Then he moved with his aunt and she died. Now Jesse is without a home, without a place to eat and almost without everything.

* * *

WIND STILL BLOWING — The current movie hit in most small towns in Alabama is, you guessed it, "Gone With The Wind." Some theaters have had reserved seats for the first time for this picture.

* * *

DRAINING THE PITCHER—Miss Lillian Farnell has become Mobile's first licensed woman pilot. . . . The body of J. C. Hutto, missing for 13 months, was found in the edge of Sizemore Creek near Atmore last week. . . . Mrs. Slater Bell, of Grove Hill, pushed Mrs. Joe Johnson down the main street of Coffeeville to fulfill a political wager. . . . Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery, left a $75,000 damage suit case long enough to perform the marriage ceremonies of Donald R. Kay, Maxwell Field sergeant, and Miss Katherine Helene Seymour. Later he returned to his bench to hear the jury award a $12,000 verdict. . . . After their picture and announcement of their fiftieth wedding anniversary appeared in a newspaper, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Driskill, of Ft. Payne, received a letter from a cousin of Mr. Driskill whom he had not heard from in 47 years. . . . Doyle Kirk, of Fyffe, is six feet, six inches tall, while Jack Wyatt, of Geraldine, is six feet, 11 inches tall although he is only 19 years old. . . . Wells are being drilled for oil at four different places in Alabama right now.

Dawson, Ga., News
April 4, 1940

Syphilis Among Negroes Of South Serious Problem

Alabama Health Officer Tells House Subcommittee Of Alarming Facts.

Syphilis among negroes is one of the south's greatest health problems, Dr. I. N. Baker, Alabama health officer, told an appropriations subcommittee of the house. He estimated that there were 272,000 cases in his state's negro population.

Simultaneously, a Georgia health officer told members of the subcommittee that the disease was "health problem number one among rural negroes."

The Alabama official said there were 420,000 to 430,000 cases of syphilis in both races in his state and that in one specific case, 36 per cent of all the negroes tested in one county was found to be syphiletic.

He explained, however, progress was being made through an orderly approach in Alabama. He said clinics for the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea had been established in sixty-four of the state's sixty-seven counties with 109 clinics in operation.

Alabama Oddities

Last Sunday was Mothers Day and Walter D. Parker, of Montgomery, was determined for it to be just that. eLaving home at 3 a.m. Sunday, he walked to Eufaula, a distance of 45 or 50 miles, and arrived there at 9 p.m. Sunday, in time to be with his mother a few hours before starting his long trek back to Montgomery.

A mother in Mobile thought more about her son than her son thought about his mother. The mother, hearing about a filling station robbery, did some investigating of her own, discovered her own son had committed the theft, returned the stolen goods to the owner and made her son apologize for doing it. He was not prosecuted.

J. W. Reed, of Henretta, Okla., visited his brother, J. W. Reed, whom he had not seen in 28 years, at Manchester, near Jasper, and decided to take a month's vacation so they could catch up on their friendship.

Madge Love, Louise Martin, Betty Scott and Louise Gravette probably will go to college together. All four girls, of Pell City, started out together and finished together in grammar school and high school and if the love bug doesn't bite them, they may enter college in the same way.

The next time George Lee, Mobile Negro, is called in as a witness, he hopes he is only a witness. George testified he had been only slightly cut by the Negro woman who had been arrested. The woman was released and George was placed under $750 bond for perjury. It had taken 25 stitches to sew him up.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 12, 1940

Social Statistics Committee Reports Medical Aid Advance

Community Chest And Other Agencies Give 53,465 Hospital Days' Care In Three Months

Inasmuch as hospitalization and health service must be provided for sick babies, children and adults in our community as the need arises, Community Chest agencies, and other private and public agencies have given 53,465 hospital days' care in January, February and March, 1940, to ill and suffering people, according to the social statistics committee of Jefferson County, now compiling figures on all phases of social service.

As translated by the committee, which last week presented the figures on the care of underprivileged children in this county, the foregoing figures for the first three months of 1940 equal 146 persons receiving full time hospital care for one year each. For the same period of time in 1939 there were given 50,449 days, or more than one year's care for 138 sick persons. The clinic visits for the first three months of 1940 were 42,146 while in 1939 there were 46,715. However, sub-zero weather during the 1940 period prevented more visits being made to clinics.

The social statistics committee includes Dr. W. L. Leap, of the department of sociology, Birmingham-Southern College, chairman; W. B. McEwen, of the bureau of statistics, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company; E. C. Malone, director of the statistical department of the Alabama Power Company; Paul B. Jones, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, and Richard E. Lyle, regional director of the Social Security Board, all serving as volunteers in this cause. Assisting the committee is Mrs. Reydonia Miller, staff member of the Community Chest, appointed to serve as the Children's Bureau representative in this area.

All hospital figures in the committee's recent report, except the non-profit institutions, represent Jefferson County cases. All day-care are shown are free days only.

Hospitals reporting to the statistical division of the Children's Bureau are known as non-profit and free institutions. Non-profit hospitals are church hospitals, such as Baptist, Norwood and St. Vincent's. These hospitals use whatever income made from pay-patients by giving care to charity patients. All profits made go back into the institution for that purpose.

The Children's Hospital, the Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Negro Children's Home Hospital, being Community Chest agencies, and the Crippled Children's Convalescent Home, are free to indigent persons.

Just how much this free hospital service means is shown in the case of little 5-year-old Janice. She was reared in a poverty-stricken home in a rural section of this county, and was found by a social worker in an almost famished condition, suffering from rickets and kindred ailments. She was taken to the Children's Hospital. On further investigation it was found an elder sister had contracted tuberculosis and the Jefferson Sanatorium, another Chest agency, came to the rescue.

Several months have elapsed since that critical discovery and both girls have returned to their home, which has been improved considerably, since the father has obtained employment, and the mother, with better food and care, has regained her strength, which for a long time was at a low ebb.

The social statistics committee's report also shows that the three public health nursing services made a smaller number of visits in this area, as will be noted from the following figures: For January, February and March of this year, 18,032 visits were made, while for the same period in 1939 there were 20,343 visits.

Snow and sub-zero weather during the first quarter of this year is blamed for the decline in numbers handled by the hygiene department of the public school system, showing 2,151 examinations made by physicians during January, February and March, 1940, while in the same period last year there were 3,047.

The medical social service division in the Public Health Department has been recently expanded and has served 1,089 patients during the first three months of 1940, while in the same period in 1939 there were only 301 patients served.

There is also a medical service provided in the home and in doctors' offices by health and welfare agencies and by hospitals. This service is comparatively new in this area. The Children's Aid Society, Catholic Charities Bureau and the Department of Public Welfare have given 179 services during the first three months in 1940. In the same period in 1939, service was given to 123 cases.

A psychological clinic to study needs of problem children is maintained by the curriculum department of the City Board of Education. In the first three months of 1940 there were 895 problem children treated, while in 1939 there were 1,209 problem children studied for the same period.

This Sunday, being National Hospital Day, will offer a good opportunity to visit some of the institutions and see at first-hand what is being done.

Andalusia, Ala., News
April 11, 1940

CRIPPLED CHILDREN FUND TOTALS $1,035

1940 Drive In Covington County Goes Over Top, Treasurer Reports

Mr. E. B. Norton, Covington County Supterintendent of Schools and treasurer of the 1940 Drive for Crippled Children's Funds released the total contributions made up until yesterday afternoon for this worthy cause, and this was $1,035.98.

The 1940 Drive went over the quota set by the committee by more than $200.00 and contributions are still coming in, although the active drive for funds has come to a close.

Mr. J. A. Thompson is Chairman of the 1940 Drive for this Fund and Mr. E. B. Norton is the secretary.

Following is a list of the contributors:

Andalusia Rotary Club, $250.50 Andala and S. & B. employees $242.01; Mayor J. G. Scherf $100.00; Rural White Schools $84.15; Red Level (include schools) $52.29; Andalusia Junio Chamber of Commerce, $51.00 Alatex Company, $50.00; Florala $41.57; Rural Negro Schools $28.89; Mrs. J. S. Burnett, $25.00 Andala Company, $25.00; Opp City Schools, $22.55; Florala schools $15.02; C. W. Mizell of Opp, $10.00; Foster Oil Company of Opp, $10.00; Andalusia City Schools, $10.00; Andalusia Lions Club, $10.00 and Miscellaneous donations amounted to $8.00.

Health In Alabama

If Alabamians get by the disease which can be checked most easily, they can look forward to a ripe old age. At least heart disease will get comparatively few of them.

A report of the State Health Department shows that only five States were below Alabama in the mortality rate from heart disease. Those below Alabama were Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico North Dakota and Oklahoma. Arkansas was lowest with a rate of 124.7 per 100,000 population; Alabama's rate was 164.1 per 100,000.

It may be noted that all these last six States among the 48 in the nation are in the regions least industrialized States which are highly industrialized, where the strain of business is constant upon executives and where efficiency is stressed, there the heart gives out quicker. But in States largely rural, where the strain of labor depends upon the weather and the season, then it's not the heart that gives first, but some other part of the body to disease.

For instance, in Alabama, the influenza rate is higher than in other parts of the country. In fact, Alabama had a higher death rate from influenza than all but two other States. These two, Mississippi and South Carolina, had higher rates. And this we also feel is due to the conditions of labor. Influenza is a disease which is generally mild and doctors have little fear of it when it comes to their attention in time. But some people don't report to the doctor in the case of flu.

Malaria also takes a heavy toll in this State and tuberculosis. The deaths might be reduced by the proper thinking of those afflicted and their relatives. But these victims and their relatives just let the matter go. Tuberculosis, some of them think, is a disease of shame. It is not to be spoken of in polite company. One could almost imagine tuberculosis' being something on the order of leprosy.

But any disease, no matter what the nature should be treated. Schools are realizing this and trying to teach children earlier in life the value of proper attention to their ailments. Schools are gradually getting around to free medical service, up to the extent in most cases that diagnoses are made and the individuals prescribed for.

Dr. Paul Turner of a Kentucky sanatorium feels that tuberculosis, which takes an above-the-average toll in Alabama, can be stamped out in the United States through a five-year program to include work in the schools. He would have the tuberculin-testing X-raying of all teachers and the same test of all athletes, especially those in high school. Outside of the schools he would have more field and traveling clinics, coordination of all machinery now available to fight the disease and the furthering of an educational program.

Dr. Turner calls for concentrated warfare upon one disease. It would mean that less attention would be given other diseases for a while, but if it meant the stamping out of tuberculosis, the program ought to be worth the effort.

Alabama has built up a State health system that has been widely copied abroad, and in this nation as well, but because the population is widely spread, badly educated and often skeptical of medical knowledge the mortality rate remains comparatively high. Health is hard to force upon the population unless broad measures are taken. This is shown by the fact that heart disease ranks low in the mortality rate as compared with other States, while the death rate from diseases more easily cured ranks incommensurately high. —Anniston Star.

1939 Death Rate Lowest Since '21

DEC 4 1940

Fewer persons died in Alabama last year in proportion to population than in any year since 1921, the State Department of Health revealed Tuesday.

The 1939 general death rate was only 9.0 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population for 1938 and a 1921 rate of 9.1 per 1,000 population.

Although Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, pointed out in his annual report at the meeting last Spring of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama that provisional vital statistics reports indicated that the 1939 death rate would be found to be "The lowest since the State was admitted to the registration area in 1925," the rate revealed Tuesday was the first made public since the State Health Department's bureau of vital statistics computed the final 1939 rate.

The State Health Department announcement pointed out that last year's rate was approximately 22 per cent less than that for 1929, showing a marked decrease for the decade.

ALABAMA CATHOLICS OPEN NEW CLINIC

MOBILE, Jan. 11—(Special)—Announcement that has just been made by Bishop T. J. Toolen of Mobile, of the opening of a clinic for sick and needy Negroes during the first week in January in the Knights of St. Peter Claver Building on St. Anthony street, by a new community of missionary nuns which marks another forward step in the betterment of the condition of members of the Negro race in this section of the State.

The new communiy of nuns will be known as the Missionary Sisters of Our Mother of Perpetual Help and will be under the direction of Rev. L. C. Ruth. All members of the group are white. Each has consecrated her life exclusively to helping all Negroes in need of help. In connection with their clinical work, the Sisters will visit the homes of the sick, do catchetical work and, eventually, provide a home for the incurably ill. Visiting of the needy sick has already begun.

The Rev. Vincent O. Warren in whose parish the nuns will begin their activities, stated regarding the undertaking about to be launched: "Every priest who has ever stood in the sick room of the poor colored and witnessed only too frequently their poverty and dire need, has felt the hopeless situation in which he was placed when the poor asked him to help alleviate their sufferings.

"Bishop Toolen in bringing these good missionaries to our city fortifies us and helps us to go again among God's poor, bringing with supernatural gifts the means to bind up their natural wounds."

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
January 10. 1940

National Social Hygiene Day To Be Observed Feb. 1

Montgomery, Ala.—Thursday, February 1, will be observed in Alabama and throughout the United States as National Social Hygiene Day, the 1940 observance being planned as the fourth occasion for nation-wide emphasis upon the problems of the venereal diseases, according to Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer.

"The venereal diseases, especially syphilis, constitute a particularly serious health and social problem in a state like Alabama in which a large portion of the population consists of Negroes, among whom the diseases are especially prevalent," he said. "Perhaps the most effective means of dealing with this problem is an informed public opinion. Diagnostic and treatment clinics are now in operation in all but four of Alabama's 67 counties, and it is hoped that, during this annual observance and through the month of February the work they are doing and the seriousness of the venereal disease problem will become more familiar to the people of this state."

The State Health Officer revealed that 531 deaths were attributed directly to syphilis alone in Alabama in 1938.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 11. 1940

Homicide In b ngham

The report of the Birmingham Police Department homicide squad, incidentally one of the most complete reports of its kind ever made public by a law enforcement agency in this county, shows that 85 persons met violent death at the hands of others in our town during 1939.

Not the most amazing thing about the report, but undoubtedly the most pertinent, is the fact that 78 of the 85 victims were Negroes. Seventy-eight Negroes were killed, only eight white persons! This presents once again an old problem that requires the attention of all who live in our state, and especially does it need the attention of leaders among the Negroes. But the white populace must share this responsibility.

When one considers that about 70 Negroes were killed by members of their own race in one city of less than 300,000 population (some of the homicide victims were killed as felons) and that only two Negroes were lynched throughout the whole South last year, it would seem that our chief problem is not lynching, but prevention of murder.

The cold figures show that the great majority of homicides in the South are attributable to Negroes, and that the victims are Negroes. But behind these figures are strong indictments of the Southern white people, who have not done all they might have done to discourage violence among a less fortunate group of the population.

In Birmingham the homicide rate cannot be laid to lax enforcement of the laws against murder. All but one of last year's homicides were solved, arrests were made in nearly every case, punishment was meted out by juries in many cases. But there has been a laxity on the part of Southern white men in dealing with violence among Negroes. This laxity has at times appeared under the guise of benevolent tolerance, but it has been unwise, unsound and unfair to a people that needs the same discipline that is meted out to white persons.

In cases of violence involving only white persons Southern juries have meted out sterner punishment than they have in violence cases involving only Negroes. This attitude must be changed. Law-abiding Negroes must be protected by Southern white juries. They can best get that protection when juries treat all-Negro cases as they do cases involving only white people.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
January 11. 1940

Travelling Clinic Is Successfully Tried Out

Gratification was expressed by Dr. D. C. Gill, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health, in the interest shown by the Negroes of Macon County in the traveling venerial disease diagnostic and treatment clinic placed in service in that county a few weeks ago as a means of reducing the prevalence of these diseases among the colored people.

This clinic, consisting of a specially built body attached to a large motor truck chasis, is in charge of a physician and nurse and is equipped with the most modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases, including sterilizing equipment. It makes the rebounds of the various communities in the county on a regular schedule.

"Every indication is that the clinic is doing a great work in helping to solve the venereal disease problem in Macon County," Dr. Gill said. "The Negroes of the communities in which it operates have shown much interest in it and a great eagerness to avail themselves of its facilities, which are of course entirely free.

Dr. Gill added that, at the end

Opelika, Ala. News
August 8, 1940

NEGRO HEALTH

For many years Alabama's public health program has been regarded as among the first in the nation. According to our recollection it was one of the first, and maybe the first state, to have an all time health officer in every county, carrying out a uniform statewide health program. Recognition for the state health department's fine service has just received new notice. Dr. M. Q. Bousfield, director of Negro health work for teh Julius Rosenwald fund, has written a letter to the Alabama health department in which he said: "I think it is fair to say that your leadership in this field is now unequaled," and continued, "Alabama is in a position to point the way which the South can go in improving the health of its large Negro population."

The improvement of health conditions among the Negroes is as important to the white people among whom they live and work as it is to the Negroes. They are associated daily in the home, industry and business and what affects one affects the other from a standpoint of health.

And in connection with this mention of the high standing of our health department, it is not out of place to recall that it made much real progress under the directorship of a Talladega main, the late Dr. S. W. Welch, who was state health officer for many years. Dr. Welch, a master of organization, full of energy, and a man who knew how to get things done, put new life in the Alabama public health program when he became its director, and before his death had become a recognized authority over the nation in the matter of public health.

While Alabama may stand low down the line in wealth and some other matters, all its residents can take pride in the fact that when it comes to public health it is on the top, and with health and healthy conditions surrounding them. our people will in time be able to overcome other handicaps which may stand in the way of progress as rapidly as we would like to see it.—Talledaga. Daiv.

Florence, Alabama—Times
June 25, 1940

Alabama's Infant Mortality Rate Lowered In 1938

Alabama lowered her infant mortality rate 14 points in the decade 1928-1938, according to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Commenting on the latest available Census Bureau figures, the Children's Bureau points out that the Alabama infant mortality rate has been reduced from 75 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1928 to 61 in 1938. One other State, Kentucky, had the same rate as Alabama for 1938 while 10 states had higher rates. The lowest State rate—36 per 1,000 live births—was established by Connecticut and Nebraska. The 1938 infant mortality rate for the United States was 51 per 1,000 live births.

Alabama's maternal mortality rate in 1938 was 68 per 10,000 live births, a drop of 26 points compared with 1928. Two states—Florida and South Carolina—had higher rates than Alabama. The 1938 maternal mortality rate for the United States was 44 per 10,000 live births.

There are still too many avoidable deaths of mothers and young babies in the United States, according to the Children's Bureau. Although the maternal and infant mortality rates for the United States in 1938 were the lowest on record, it is estimated that at least 1 out of 2 maternal deaths, and 1 out of 3 deaths of young babies can be prevented.

Alabama is carrying on a statewide program to make motherhood and children safer. Under the provisions of title V, part 1 of the Social Security Act all the states and territories and the District of Columbia receive Federal grants-in-aid for maternal and child-health services administered by the Children's Bureau. For the fiscal year 1940 Alabama's share of these Federal funds is $162,486.30. The state program, as reported to the Children's Bureau, includes the following activities.

Every county in Alabama has maternal and child-health activities which are directed through the State's Bureau of Hygiene and Nursing. Child-health conferences are being conducted by the county health officers and pediatricians. There has been great expansion of the prenatal medical service during the past year. In 1939 prenatal medical clinics were regularly conducted in 50 centers at the rate of 136 clinic sessions a month. This is an increase of 103 sessions over 1938, with 3,767 new patients receiving care. Seventeen counties, 11 of which were organized in 1939, cooperated.

In the eastern part of the state there is a group of 7 counties—Randolph, Chambers, Lee, Macon, Russell, Bullock, and Barbour—which are known as the East Alabama Health District. These counties comprise an area of 4,600 square miles with a combined population of about 214,000. Through the cooperation of the Commonwealth Fund and state and county health departments the intensive program of study, observation, teaching, and health activities being conducted here is made possible.

The East Alabama Health District is under the supervision of a medical director who is county health officer for Lee County in which the headquarters is located. Associated with this health district is a field training station at Opelika in Lee County where instruction of trainees is given by personnel of the health district.

Alabama's 2 demonstration centers, namely Jefferson County and Macon County, provide certain maternal and child-health services helpful to those with low incomes. These 2 counties are the only ones in Alabama providing medical care activities on a demonstration basis.

Jefferson county is the only county in Alabama in which the Health Department provides delivery service by physicians in the patients' homes. The Slossfield Health Center for Negroes is the demonstration center of Jefferson County. Plans call for an extension of the maternity program and of the present clinic services, as well as the addition of a medical and nursing home-delivery service. This provides for the operation at Slossfield of a small maternity hospital where Negro physicians may serve complicated cases.

Slossfield Health Center furnishes maternity services, child-health conferences, some dental services for children, and home visiting by public health nurses. Its oldest medical service, Child Health Supervision, with 2 weekly sessions, in 1939 served 998 children, of whom 156 were babies under 1 year, 367 were in the 1 and 5 years age group, and the remainder were of school age. These children made 2,100 visits to the children's clinics. There are about 800 negro births annually in the Slossfield area. Provision is made for medical, nursing, and hospital care for medically necessitous maternity patients and newborn infants.

Slossfield Health Center has been envisioned as a training center for Negro physicians and nurses of the South. Primarily the maternity program here is one for teaching obstetric care and care of the newborn to local physicians. Clinical courses are being presented by the obstetrician and pediatrician for general practitioners. These teaching facilities will be extended later to Negro physicians throughout Alabama and in other states.

In Macon county where the program is largely for Negroes there are 200 deliveries a year and 4 clinic sessions per week. Public health nursing service, prenatal medical care, children-health conferences, hospitalization for maternity and pediatric cases, and consultation service are being provided. The county already has a full-time health unit with maternity clinics and child-health conferences.

Of special interest, according to reports of state officials to the Children's Bureau, is the Movable School sponsored by Tuskegee Institute which is cooperating with the State Department of Public Health and the Macon County Health Department. The Movable School functions as follows: A Negro farm agent and home economics teacher, paid by the Institute, accompanied by a Negro nurse provided by the State Department of Public Health, travel in a buss equipped with supplies for teaching and demonstration purposes. The farm agent teaches the men improved farming methods while the nurse talks to the women on maternal and child care. The Movable School remains in a community only one day but usually works in a county for a week during which time 5 communities are reached.

Negro Health Activity In State Is Praised

Birmingham News
8-6-40

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) Praise for Alabama's health work among its Negro population came today from Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

Dr. Bousfield, in a letter to Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, lauded "your increased interest" in such work and the "statesmanlike manner in which you have steadily expanded your program among colored people."

"Alabama is now in a position to point the way which the South can go in improving the health of its large colored population and has both urban and rural examples to which to point with unequaled pride," the letter added.

Sulligent, Ala., News
July 25, 1940

HEALTH NEWS

(By Dr. H. A. McClure)

Syphilis cases were reported in Alabama last year at the average rate of a case about every 20 minutes, or a total of 18,383 for the year, according to Dr. H. A. McClure, County Health Officer, who added that 432 of these were reported from Lamar county.

"Last year's reported cases of syphilis greatly outnumbered those of any other disease of the 28 which are reported weekly to the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health," he said. "The seriousness of the syphilis problem in this state is emphasized by comparing the number of reported cases of this disease with the number of reported cases of other well known forms of illness. As contrasted with the 18,383 syphilis cases reported last year reported cases of typhoid fever numbered only 302, those of measles numbered only 4,520, those of scarlet fever totaled only 1,194, those of diphtheria numbered only 922, and those of pellagra totaled only 243."

Dr. McClure called attention to the large negro population in Alabama and declared that it added greatly to the seriousness of the syphilis problem in this State.

Negro Death Toll High In Tuberculosis Lists

Advertiser 8-6-40
Montgomery, Ala.

Although negroes constitute only slightly more than one-third of Alabama's total population, negro tuberculosis deaths last year exceeded those reported among white people by more than 46 per cent, the State Department of Health said yesterday. White deaths attributed to this disease last year totaled only 634, three fewer than in 1938, while tuberculosis deaths among negroes totaled 928, 55 less than the previous year.

Livingston, Ala., Home
November 28, 1940

Dr. R. O. Ingham is being transferred from Sumter to Limestone County. The county has a population of 40,000 of which about 8,000 are negroes. Athens, the county seat, has a population of nearly 5 000. The staff consists of the health officer, the secretary, two nurses and the sanitary engineer. Dr. Ingham has enjoyed his work in Sumter County and believes that he will like his new location.

Anniston, Ala. Star
October 25, 1940

Fairfield Doctor Gets Health Office

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25.—(U.P.)—The State Health Department said today it has been informed that Dr. Lloyd Noland of Fairfield has been made a member of the newly-created sub-committee on industrial medicine of the health and medical committee of the Council of National Defense.

Dr. Noland is chief surgeon of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company and a member of the state committee of public health.

His sub-committee is one of six just appointed by the defense council, the other five being on hospitals, dentistry, nursing, medical education and Negro health.

Tests For Syphilis Reveal Startling Number Affected

Control Or Prevention Of Disease Possible, Civitans Are Told

In a series of tests made by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Health Department, 10 per cent of the 65,000 persons subjected to the tests had syphilis, Dr. George Denison, of the Health Department, told the Birmingham Civitan Club at its luncheon in the Tutwiler Hotel Friday. Control or prevention of the disease is the greatest problem confronting the medical profession, the health service and the American public today, he said.

The disease can be cured, prevented or brought under control in one generation through the cooperation of the public and the health departments of nation and states, he said.

Dr. Denison said every house servant should be given the test and added that a servant with the disease put under treatment is safer than one not under treatment but a likely subject for the disease, as the treatment prevents its transmission to others.

The control or elimination of syphilis in Birmingham and Jefferson County is one of the objectives of the club this year as it was last year.

Preceding Dr. Denison's statement a film showing syphilitic tests and its germ was presented, and in a general discussion, Dr. C. W. Shropshire and others stressed the importance of tests at regular intervals as a means of stamping out this disease, which is said to be the direct cause of 6,500,000 deaths in the United States every year, the largest number resulting from any one disease.

Dr. J. L. Brakefield, international president, reported that the 10 per cent increase in membership in the international set as the goal for the year ending next July, has already been reached and that by February the increase will exceed 11 per cent.

The international convention meets in Birmingham this year, which is the twentieth anniversary of the organization.

President Denison announced that Hugh Grant, formerly of Birmingham, and United States minister to Albania until Italy took over that little country last year, will be the speaker at the luncheon next Friday which will be Ladies Day.

Alabama's Big Negro Population Makes Syphilis Cure Harder

Total Number Of Cases, Including Both Races, Is More Than 420,000

BY DR. J. N. BAKER,
State Health Officer
(Written For The Associated Press)

The syphilis problem in Alabama is greatly complicated by the comparatively large proportion of Negroes in this state, colored people constituting approximately 37 per cent of the total population.

In view of the estimate by conservative syphilologists that about 25 per cent of all Alabama Negroes are syphilitic, it would appear to be entirely reasonable to assume that there are no less than 272,000 cases of this disease among the state's present colored population.

The infection rate among the white population, fortunately, is considerably lower, but it is by no means inconsiderable. If the two races are considered together, one reaches a total somewhere between 420,000 and 430,000—every one of them a victim of a disease which Wassermann, Ehrlich and other pathfinders in the field of syphilis control have made curable.

If it were possible to concentrate all of these persons in a single community, Birmingham would immediately cease to be Alabama's largest city, as that distinction would belong to this new metropolis, which would be approximately as large as Birmingham, Mobile and Selma combined.

That new city would rank as America's eighteenth largest city and the largest city in the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac, with the single exception of New Orleans.

Moreover, if those 420,000 to 430,000 syphilitic Alabamians could be organized into a single political party and if all of them could and would exercise the voting privilege—an impossibility of course since they represent all political faiths and all ages—they would cast more votes for their candidate in the 1940 presidential election than were the case in Alabama for all six candidates seeking the presidency in the 1936 election.

New Orleans, La., Item
April 11, 1940

Negro Health Serious Problem In Alabama

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. April 11.—Negro health is a "particularly serious problem in Alabama," Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, told members of the John A. Andrew Clinical society here last night.

Pointing out 36 percent of the state's population is Negro, Dr. Baker said vital statistics show increased susceptibility of the Negro to tuberculosis, syphilis, typhoid and influenza keeps Alabama's general death rate substantially high-

Anniston, Ala. Star
April 11, 1940

NEGRO POPULATION IS HEALTH PROBLEM

State Work Increased By Fact, Is Claim

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 11. (U.P.)—Alabama's public health problem is "made considerably more difficult" by the fact that 36 per cent of its population is Negro, Dr. J. N. Baker state health officer, told the annual meeting and clinic of the John A Andrew Clinical Society last night.

The state health officer's address was made at a public health session of the annual gathering of Negro doctors.

Dr. Baker pointed out that only two states of the Union have more Negroes than Alabama — Georgia and Mississippi—and that the state has more than 10 times as many Negroes as New England and the total Negro population now is greater than the state's entire population just after the War Between the States.

"In light of these facts, it need hardly be emphasized that the problem of Negro health is a particularly serious one in Alabama," he said.

"If the increased susceptibility of the Negro to certain diseases could be altogether eliminated, then Alabama's general death rate would instantly drop 15.8 per cent."

He quoted other figures to show that in specific diseases the rate would drop even greater, such as a 75.8 drop for syphilis and a 71.4 per cent decrease for gonorrhea.

"If the Negro death rate could be reduced to the white level, there would be a resultant saving of 4,789 lives in Alabama every year," he added.

Dr. Baker outlined the special Negro work of the State Health Department, particularly in the field of venereal diseases, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment and the maternal and infant hygiene program in Macon and Jefferson Counties.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 11, 1940

Doctor Speaks On Negro Health

Health Of Negro Should Be Improved To Drop Death Rate

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 11—(AP)—Negro health is a "particularly serious problem in Alabama," Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, told members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here last night.

Pointing out 36 per cent of the state's population is negro, Dr Baker said vital statistics show increased susceptibility of the negro to certain diseases keeps Alabama's general death rate substantially higher than the rate among the white population alone, Dr. Baker said.

"If susceptibility of the negro to certain diseases," he continued, "could be altogether eliminated, Alabama's general death rate would instantly drop 15.8 per cent. Its tuberculosis death rate would decrease 39 per cent; its syphilis death rate would decrease 75.8 per cent; our typhoid death rate would drop 50 per cent; our influenza death rate would fall 12.4 per cent."

Deaths from other causes would decrease in comparable proportion, Baker added.

Reduction of negro death rates to the level of white population would put Alabama fifth among the states in low death rates, Baker said.

Special activities are being carried on in the state health department in the interest of negro health, Dr. Baker declared, especially in the field of venereal disease control, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, and maternal and infant hygiene.

Mobile, Ala. Press
April 11, 1940

COLORED HEALTH PROBLEM SERIOUS

Could Sharply Cut State Death Rate If Problems Were Overcome

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 11.—(AP)—Health of colored people is a "particularly serious problem in Alabama," Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, told members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here last night.

Pointing out 36 per cent of the state's population is colored, Dr. Baker said vital statistics show increased susceptibility of members of the race to certain diseases keeps Alabama's general death rate substantially higher than the rate among the white population alone, Dr. Baker said.

"If susceptibility of colored people to certain diseases," he continued, "could be altogether eliminated, Alabama's general death rate would instantly drop 15.8 per cent. Its tuberculosis death rate would decrease 39 per cent; its syphilis death rate would decrease 75.8 per cent; our typhoid death rate would drop 50 per cent; our influenza death rate would fall 12.4 per cent. . . ."

Deaths from other causes would decrease in comparable proportion, Baker added.

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Special activities are being carried on in the state health department in the interest of colored health, Dr. Baker declared, especially in the field of venereal disease control, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, and maternal and infant hygiene.

Georgiana, Ala., News
April 11, 1940

Negro Death Rate Is Higher Than Rate Of Whites In This State

Although much progress has been made in recent years in improving health conditions among Negroes, the Negro death rate in Alabama is still considerably higher than the white death rate, according to Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, who called attention to this wide difference in urging Alabamians to devote particular attention to the problems of Negro Health Week, March 31 to April 7, inclusive.

"Few people realize how great the odds are against the members of the colored race in thir effort to live out a normal span of life and to escape invalidism and the heavy economic burdens which it imposes," he said "The sad truth is that the Negro death rate for 1938 in Alabama was 13.1 per 1,000 population, as compared with the white death rate of only 8.5 per 1,000 population—approximately 35 per cent lower. Whereas 53.5 white babies out of every 1,000 born alive in 1938 died before reaching their first birthday, 72.5 out of every 1,000 colored babies died within 12 months after birth. Although Negroes constitute only slightly more than one-third of the State's total population, stillbirths among the Negroes exceeded those among the white population by 335. Moreover, Alabama's 1938 maternal mortality rate was 82.9 per 10,000 total births among Negroes, as compared with a rate of only 50.8 per 10,000 total births—nearly 40 per cent lower—among the white people."

Attalla, Ala. Press
April 26, 1940

Dr. Baker Says Negro Health Needs Are Great

Tuskegee, Ala.—There are more than ten times as many Negroes in Alabama as in all New England, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, pointed out in an address to Negro doctors and others attending the annual meeting and clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The address was delivered at a meeting devoted to public health which was held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

"Only two other states of the Union—Georgia and Mississippi—contain more Negroes than Alabama, and in only four states—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana—does the ratio of colored population to total population exceed that in this State," he said. "In the United States as a whole, approximately one person out of every ten is a Negro. In New England colored people represent only slightly more than one per cent of the total population. They constitute less than one-fourth of the South's total population. Yet Alabama's population would be reduced by more than one-third if all our Negroes should suddenly move away in one mass migration, assuming, of course, that others would not move in to take their places. Negroes in Alabama at the present time exceed the State's total population six years after the end of the War Between the States."

Dr. Baker declared that, because

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
April 26, 1940

DR. BAKER ADDRESSES MEET OF NEGRO DOCTORS

TUSKEGEE, April 26—There are more than ten times as many negroes in Alabama as in all New England, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, pointed out in an address to negro doctors and others attending the annual meeting and clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The address was delivered at a meeting devoted to public health which was held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

"Only two other states of the union—Georgia and Mississippi—contain more negroes than Alabama, and in only four states—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana—does the ratio of colored population to total population exceed that in this state," he said. "In the United States as a whole, approximately one person out of every ten is a negro. In New England colored people represent only slightly more than one per cent of the total populatio. They constitute less than one-fourth of the south's total population. Yet Alabama's population would be reduced by more than one-third if all our negroes should suddenly move away in one mass migration, assuming, of course, that others would not move in to take their places. Negroes in Alabama at the present time exceed the state's total population six years after the end of the war between the states."

Dr. Baker declared that, because of the large number of negroes in Alabama, the state department of health was paying special attention to the problems of negro health.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 16, 1940

Worthy Work

The Maternal Welfare Association of Birmingham is now making its annual appeal for funds with which to support its excellent work.

Last year the association extended aid to 1,144 white patients and 586 Negro patients. This crucial help is proving of immeasurable worth to women whose health is not favorable to motherhood; to families already large and suffering great economic strain.

In summarizing its work, the association sets forth that it means "less crime—less poverty—less child delinquency; fewer motherless children—fewer abortions; more health—more happy homes."

The values of this work are apparent to many citizens of this community familiar with the great and urgent needs it seeks to serve. This endeavor will command wide support among those who are familiar with the human situation with which it deals. The need in this situation is great. Whatever financial assistance is given the work can be effectively used—is urgently needed.

Those citizens who so far have supported this undertaking surely will wish to continue having a part in it. And there must be many other citizens of Birmingham who would be desirous of giving assistance to it, if only they were aware of its objects. Support therefore can be given both by contributions and by helping to extend public knowledge of the Maternal Welfare Association's program.

Cullman, Ala. Democrat
May 9, 1940

Fatality of Diptheria

Montgomery, Ala. — Approximately one diptheria case out of every nine reported in Alabama from 1934 to 1938, inclusive, has brought death to its victim, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the United States Public Health Service.

The Alabama case fatality rate of 11.3 per cent was found to be higher than those for a number of states in other parts of the country but lower than those for most other Southern States. The highest rate shown was that of 33.8 per cent for New Hampshire, while the lowest shown was that of 3.4 per cent for Minnesota.

It was pointed out by the State Health Department announcement that the comparatively high rates shown for most Southern states were undoubtedly due in large measure to the large proportion of Negroes to total population in those states and to the lack of adequate hospital and medical care in many parts of the South.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 23, 1940

Negro Sanatorium Is Dedicated Here

A new 75-bed building for Negroes at the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was dedicated at 4 p.m. Sunday, with Dr. A. L. Ballard, director of Waverly Hills Sanatorium for Negroes, Louisville, giving the address.

Short talks were made by Dr. J. L. Dowling, city, county health officer; City Commissioner J. W. Morgan; County Commissioner Henry W. Sweet, and J. L. Brakefield, president of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Jackson, Ala., Alabamian
January 3. 1940

HINTS ON HEALTH.

Montgomery, Jan. 2 -- Gratification was expressed today by Dr. D. G. Gill, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health, in the interest shown by the Negroes of Macon County in the traveling venereal disease diagnostic and treatment clinic placed in service in that county a few weeks ago as a means of reducing the prevalence of these diseases among the colored people.

This clinic, consisting of a specially built body attached to a large motor truck chassis, is in charge of a physician and nurse and is equipped with the most modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases, including sterilizing equipment. It makes the rounds of the various communities in the county on a regular schedule.

"Every indication is that the clinic is doing a great work in helping to solve the venereal disease problem in Macon County," Dr. Gill said. "The Negroes of the communities in which it operates have shown much interest in it and a great eagerness to avail themselves of its facilities, which are of course entirely free."

Dr. Gill added, that, at the end of its period of operation in Macon County, the clinic would be placed in operation in other Alabama counties.

Florence, Ala., Herald
January 5. 1940

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO REDUCE VENEREAL DISEASE

MONTGOMERY — Gratification was expressed today by Dr. D. G Hill, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health, in the interest shown by the Negroes of Macon County in the traveling venereal disease diagnostic and treatment clinic placed in service in that county a few weeks ago as a means of reducing the prevalence of these diseases among the colored people.

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Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun,
Oct. 11, 1940-

IT SEEMS TO ME

By
Herschell R. Williams

Applying the theory of "where there is smoke there is fire" to discussion which has gained wide currency, there will be a Colored Maternity Home in Mobile in the not-too-distane future. It is well. There has been need for such a home for a long, long time. It will be, or should be, staffed with Colored Doctors. Under no medical care do we have reason to expect the utmost in kindness, as well as professional service except our own. That has been the position I have taken, do take and will take. The idea of maternity home is a good one and I hope it is removed from the realm of mere rumor. In our quest for this and other medical advancements it is well to remember that if our own sons or daughters choose to be Doctors, they must be "Colored Doctors." All we can achieve for "Colored Doctors" smooths the professional way for our own sons, and daughters in the generation now choosing their careers. It is as simple as that. Lack of faith in our own Professional men is a hold-over from slavery. but that is a tangent from the hope of a Maternity Home, or is it?

There may be vacancies soon in the Police Department of the City of Mobile. They will want to fill those vacancies with men whose honesty, dilligence, bravery and loyalty are without question. There are many men with those quaifications within those qualifications Colored policemen in Knoxville, Louisville, Memphis, Jacksonville and several other Southern cities. This is Mobile's opportunity.

67 In Alabama Live To Reach Age 100

NOV 5 1940

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— Sixty-seven persons in this state lived far beyond their allotted three-score and 10 last year, the State Department of Health reported Monday. According to their death certificates, three white men lived to the age of 100 and 64 Negroes reached the century mark. Twenty-six were men and 41 were women.

The death certificates of 99 persons, of whom 32 were whites and 67 Negroes, gave their ages as between 95 and 99, while a total of 1,186—768 white persons and 418 Negroes—were reputed to be between 85 and 94 at the time of death.

The announcement, based on a special study by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, pointed out the lack of accurate information as to their actual birth date might account for the unusually high proportion of Negroes reputedly dying at advanced ages.

Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
November 7, 1940

67 Died In State In 1939 At Age Of 100

Montgomery, Ala., November 4—Sixty-seven persons succumbed to disease, accidents and the infirmities of age in Alabama last year at the reputed age of 100 years, the State Department of Health reported Monday.

The announcement, based upon a special study by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, said three of those whose death certificates gave their age as 100 years were white and 64 were negroes. Twenty-six were men and 41 were women.

The death certificates of 99 persons, of whom 32 were white and 67 negroes, gave their ages as between 95 and 99 years, while 768 white persons and 418 negroes, a total of 1,186, were reputed to be between 85 and 94, at the time of their deaths.

It was pointed out in the health department announcement that the unusually high production of negroes reputedly dying at advanced ages might be due in part at least to a lack of accurate information as to the actual ages of those born in "slavery times."

Cullman, Ala. Democrat
November 7, 1940

67 DIED IN STATE IN 1939 AT AGE OF 100

Montgomery, Ala., Nov 6— Sixty-seven persons succumbed to disease, accidents and the infirmities of age in Alabama last year at the reputed age of 100 years, the State Department of Health reported Monday.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
November 5, 1940

City To Pay Medical Bills

Payment of hospital and doctors bills amounting to $93.50 for three Negro employes in the garbage department as a result of injuries while at work, were approved by the City Commission Tuesday. The payments will be made to Dr. T. K. Lewis. A bill of $81.50 was submitted for treatment of Willie Griffin Houston, said to have been crushed between a garbage truck and a pole. Bills for $6 for minor injuries to John Thomas and Willie Orie complete the total.

Praised For Negro Aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—(INS)—Alabama Health Department officials are proud of a letter from Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Director of Negro Health for the Rosenwald Foundation. The letter praised Alabama as leading the way to better negro health conditons. "I think it is fair to state that your leadership is now unequalled in this field," the letter said.

EASTERN HEALTH UNIT READY—Apparatus is being moved into the new Eastern Health Center in preparation for the formal opening to be held Wednesday and Thursday.

Inspecting new equipment, left to right above, are Mrs. A. W. Henckell, Eastern Health Association president; Miss Kiddie Howard, supervisor of Eastern Division, Birmingham Health Department, and Mrs. B. D. Gammage, general promotion chairman of the association.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 1, 1940

Center's Opening To Be Observed With Open House

Two-Year Campaign Of Women Workers Comes To Successful Close

Climaxing a two-year campaign, the Eastern Health Association, composed of interested church, P.-T. A. and club women, has cooperated with the Birmingham Health Department to obtain a building to house the Eastern Health Center at 8 North Fifty-Ninth Street.

The Eastern Health Association, with Mrs. A. W. Henckell as president, is inaugurating the new center with open house from 2 to 10 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday is to be reserved for white persons and Thursday for Negroes.

Several years ago a clinic for white citizens was established at Willow Wood Community House. Soon after, interested club, P.-T. A. and church women, headed by Mrs. B. D. Gammage, organized the Eastern Health Association to advance work at the newly-opened clinic.

A similar organization is maintained by the Negroes and is headed by Grover Price.

For the last two years, the E. H. A., under presidency of Mrs. Henckell, has pushed a campaign for a permanent building for the clinic, and the campaign succeeded when the city leased the building several months ago and the work of renovation was begun.

In the new center, separate entrances and waiting rooms have been built for white and Negro patrons who will attend the clinic on alternate days.

In combining the white and Negro clinics, the Department of Health states: "The housing space at Willow Wood and Bethlehem House was not designed for clinic purposes and has limited the services available. It was proposed, therefore, that improvement of and better distribution of service could be accomplished through combination of white and Negro clinics in one central building adapted for clinic purposes."

Funds for medical services will be available through the Federal Children's Bureau and the United States Public Health Service.

The new center, eighth of its kind in the city, will offer medical care for children and maternity cases, in addition to dental care for children and treatment of syphilis for adults, to low-income families. The dental chair is being sponsored by the Woodlawn Post, American Legion.

Work will be carried on under general supervision of a group of city health nurses, with Miss Kiddie Howard acting supervisor. They will be assisted by lay workers of the Eastern Health Association.

The committee for the open house arrangements includes Mrs. A. Henckell, president of the Eastern Health Association; Mrs. Gammage, promotional director; Miss Kiddie Howard, clinic director; Mrs. T. E. Dickey, Mrs. J. Hurley Knight, Mrs. H. K. Higgins, Mrs. J. H. Etheredge, Jr., Mrs. Emil Behrens, Mrs. Fred J. Kewish and Mrs. John K. Vann, publicity.

The following have also been invited to assist the committee: Mrs. J. G. Spratling, Mrs. Theo Smith, Mrs. T. O. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lott, Sidney Bowie, Dr. J. C. Smith, Dr. T. L. Smith, Dr. Hurley Knight, Dr. J. S. Jordan, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. Henry Williams, Mrs. J. N. Robertson and Misses Berta Lee Fridley, Lois Wildsmith and Esther Buchmann, the latter three representing the nurses group from the Eastern Division.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 27, 1940

Legion Renews Drive For Iron Lung Funds

Since the infantile paralysis death Sunday of six-year-old Christine Erwin, fourteen children with high fevers have been removed from the Ardilla school and placed under observation, Dr. W. T. Burkett, Houston County health officer, said this morning as fifteen Dothan business men met to intensify the drive for funds to meet payment of an iron lung already ordered from Columbia, S. C.

Far short of the required $1,450 goal and stimulated by the death of the Erwin child in the midst of preparations to remove her to an iron lung at Mobile, Harry Collins, chairman of the American Legion's iron lung fund drive, said today that "Dothan must have an iron lung to offset a recurrence of the Ardilla tragedy, and we mean to have one on hand should infantile paralysis strike at this community again."

In addition to the drive throughout the County beginning tomorrow, milk bottles will be placed in all the city's drug stores and restaurants to receive coins for the fund, Collins said. He added that when the iron lung arrives from the manufacturer at Columbia, S. C., the committee must have the funds ready.

As Chairman of the iron lung committee, Collins appointed the following committees which will begin the revived drive tomorrow:

Pat Jones, Chairman business division; John Shealey, chairman automobile division; Wallace Malone, chairman manufacturers, bottlers and oil distributors; John Bell, chairman post office; Judge Saxon Poyner, chairman court house; Jim Acree, chairman Legion wrestling match; John Massey, chairman railroads, bus companies and transportation lines; Mrs. C. W. Johnson, chairman residential division; Mrs. Claude Cotton, chairman churches and women's clubs; Solomon Baxter, chairman county schools; Bruce Flurry, chairman city schools; and Prof. Perry, chairman Negro schools.

Non-Doctor Births In State Are High

NOV 23 1940

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—More than one-third of all births to Alabama mothers in 1935 were not attended by physicians, and the Alabama ratio of medically unattended births was higher than that of any other state of the union except Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

This was revealed by a detailed study recently completed as a District of Columbia WPA project by the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce. A report covering the findings of the WPA workers was issued a short time ago by that bureau. A copy of this report has been received by the State Department of Health.

During the year covered by the report, 36.8 per cent of all births to Alabama mothers were attended by midwives and by others lacking medical training. This ratio was 368 times that of .1 per cent for Iowa, the lowest shown for any state, and nearly three times the ratio of 12.5 per cent for the United States as a whole.

Mississippi, with a ratio of 50.8 per cent, was the only state in which it exceeded 50 per cent.

It was pointed out in the State Health Department announcement in which the results of the study were made public, that the ratios mentioned applied to births to residents of the various states, regardless of whether they occurred outside or within those states.

Alabama's Death Rate Under '38 U. S. Figure

The 1938 death rate for the United States as a whole described by Surgeon General Thomas Parran as the lowest ever recorded, was nevertheless nearly five per cent higher than the Alabama death rate for the same year, the State Department of Health pointed out Monday.

Dr. Parran's announcement was contained in his 1939 annual report which was made public last Saturday.

According to newspaper dispatches published Sunday, the 1938 general death rate (for all causes) for the United States as a whole was 10.6 per 1,000 population. The State Health Department announcement called attention to the fact that the 1938 general death rate for the State of Alabama was only 10.1 per 1,000 population.

The announcement also revealed that the 1938 death rate for Alabama was, with a single exception, the lowest since 1921, the one exception being that for 1933, when the Alabama rate was only 9.9 per 1,000 population

Death Rate In Alabama At Low Point, Baker Tells Medical Society

Dr. McLester Pictures New 'Disease Pattern' As Session Comes To Close

Alabama's provisional 1939 death rate was the lowest since this state was admitted to the registration area in 1925, and provisional death rates for typhoid, tuberculosis and certain other diseases reached all-time lows last year, Dr. J. N. Baker state health officer, told members of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama this morning at the concluding session of the association's annual convention.

The state health officer's report ended the three-day meeting which brought more than 800 Alabama doctors here from every city and hamlet in the state.

Election of Dr. S. A. Gorden, Marion, Ala., physician, this morning highlighted the closing session. He succeeds Dr. M. S. Davie, of Dothan Dr. Gorden, who has practiced medicine in the state 45 years, was inaugurated immediately before the convention closed.

Also elected was Dr. Merle Smith Parrish physician, who succeeds himself as vice president of the district in which he resides.

For the first time, the secretary-treasureship of the association was combined, and named to fill this position was Dr. Douglas L. Cannon, prominent Montgomery doctor who has served as secretary of the organization. He will serve for five years.

Shortly before adjourning, Mobile was unanimously chosen convention city for 1941.

Dr. Baker this morning followed to the convention spotlight Dr. J. S. McLester, past president of the American Medical Association, who last night pictured a new "disease pattern" of the future which is today being brought about by prevailing nutritive disorders. Physicians' chief enemy of the future will be "super-neurotic" disorders, caused by today's fast pace and carelessness of diet, he said.

Appearing before the general convocation with Dr. McLester was Dr. W. A. Evans, widely known Aberdeen, Miss., physician, who warned of another new type disease — a ruthless malaria wholly different whom the malaria we know—which is being transmitted to this country from Africa through Brazil, by airplane.

Continuing his report this morning, Dr. Baker told the convention: "During the year 1939 this state experienced no visitation of an epidemic of such extensive nature as to call forth widespread effort for control. One explosive outbreak of malaria in the early Summer, sharply limited to the Lake Bankhead region in North Alabama, caused considerable concern to the people within the area and also to the Health Department, because of the complicating administrative factors bearing on the application of control measures.

"The provisional birth rate was slightly less than the rate recorded in each of the two preceding years. There were 28,821 deaths—as compared with 62,759 births in 1939—and the provisional rate was the lowest recorded in 16 years."

He listed infant deaths at 3,742, the smallest number since 1921. The rates for diptheria, diarrhea and enteritis in patients under 2 years of age were the lowest on record, said Dr. Baker. Other children's diseases in the state dropped.

While tuberculosis in all forms decreased markedly, the rates from homicide and appendicitis were also very low, the health officers declared.

On the darker side of the picture, Dr. Baker pointed to the static rates in heart disease, cancer and bronchitis which were the same as last year. He also reported a slight increase in influenza.

Motor vehicle accidents and suicide had rates higher than the 1938 rate, he added.

Disease Scene Reviewed

In his address last night at the Tutwiler on "The Changing Picture of Disease in the Southern States," Dr. McLester first reviewed the disease scene in the South 35 years ago, then projected his view into the future when "less tangible, more treacherous nervous maladies" will be rampant.

"The disease picture," said he, "changes like the sketches in the fashion magazines. Once we knew a South of typhoid fevers, malaria and hookworm. But no more. These we have conquered.

"Then to the scene came influenza, the influenza we knew after the war which left its great blotches," he continued. "Now the pendulum is swinging again. The changing economic and social conditions are bringing to the scene a new type disorder."

This new type disorder, said he, is being caused by "the prevalence of nutritive maladjustments" which will result in more serious consequences than hookworm and malaria.

"The picture," he said, "is an ominous one. The diseases depicted do not kill, they merely disable. But disability is a horrible thing—worse sometimes than death."

Few Greater Tragedies

"It has been truthfully said that few greater tragedies come to man than emotional depression, lack of efficiency and the loss of initiative that comes with nutritive failure," the prominent Birmingham doctor averred.

One encouraging note in the picture, however, is an increasing "nutritive consciousness" in the public.

He charged the several hundred Alabama doctors "not to wait for this condition to develop. Step out now to meet it." Once the enemy develops in clear-cut images, often it's too late.

Dr. McLester further warned that the maladjustment is not always caused from a single deficiency and neither does a well-set table bring insurance against this trouble. "Plenty of food," he said, "is not enough: The food must be of the proper kind and digestion troubles must be watched for."

He urged physicians to refer patients to the grocer—for milk, eggs, green vegetables and fruits—for a solution rather than to the druggist with vitimain concentrates, which are good but inferior to nutrition in natural forms.

Dr. McLester further charged the physicians that it was their jobs not merely to give medicine after these conditions have developed but guide life with an eye toward avoiding trouble.

Dr. Evans Warns Of Mosquito

Appearing on the same slate with Dr. McLester was Dr. Evans, health authority for many years and former University of Illinois professor, who warned the Alabama doctors of a mosquito, a native of Africa, which is being carried to Brazil by airplane and from Brazil to this country.

This new-type mosquito in America, he warned, transmits a new type of malaria which is far worse than any malaria seen here before.

He also warned of an increase in infantile paralysis and sleeping sickness, two diseases which must be watched, along with the new-type malaria.

On the more optimistic side, Dr. Evans declared that within 10 years pneumonia and influenza would be under control of medical science, which nearly has a death-grip on the two maladies at the present time. "Already," he said, "pneumonia deaths have been cut in half."

To a large extent, said he, even tuberculosis has been brought under control.

Earlier yesterday, the Alabama doctors heard of a newly-isolated vitamin K, which is being used to save hundreds of lives in pallegra. The vitamin, he said, brings to the blood certain coagulation qualities lacking in pellagra victims who formerly often bled to death following operations.

A dance and reception at the Birmingham Country Club last night concluded the day's activities.

At a general session yesterday afternoon the convention heard Dr. Merle Smith, Parrish; Dr. Groesbeck Walsh and Dr. R. M. Pool, Fairfield, and Dr. C. A. Grote, Huntsville.

Meeting simultaneously with the Medical Association of the State of Alabama was the Women's Auxiliary of the Medical Association, which elected Mrs. N. T. Davie, Anniston, president, and Mrs. Joe Horn, Bessemer, vice president.

The auxiliary selected Mobile as the 1941 convention city.

Members of the women's body yesterday heard Mrs. Charles P. Corn, president, Women's Auxiliary of the Southern Medical Association, discuss "Present-Day Opportunities of Service for the Doctor's Wife."

Other social and business sessions rounded out the program of the auxiliary's convention, which was attended by nearly 150 doctors' wives.

Health Of Alabama Negroes Is Serious Problem, Baker Says

State Death Rate Held Higher Because Of Race's Susceptibility, Claim

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(AP)—Negro health is a "particularly serious problem in Alabama," Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, told members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here last night.

Pointing out 36 per cent of the state's population is Negro, Dr. Baker asserted: "It need hardly be emphasized that the problem of Negro health is a particularly serious problem in Alaba "

Vital statistics show that increased susceptibility of the Negro to certain diseases keeps Alabama's general death rate substantially higher than the rate among the white population alone, Dr. Baker said.

"If susceptibility of the Negro to certain diseases," he continued, "could be altogether eliminated, Alabama's general death rate would instantly drop 15.8 per cent. Its tuberculosis death rate would decrease 39 per cent; its syphilis death rate would decrease 75.8 per cent our typhoid death rate would drop 50 per cent . . ."

Reduction of Negro death rates to the level of white population would put Alabama fifth among the states in low death rates, Baker said.

Special activities are being carried on in the State Health Department in the interest of Negro health, Dr. Baker declared, especially in the field of venereal disease control, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment and maternal and infant hygiene.

Huntsville Ala. Times
April 11, 1940

Dr. Baker Points To Negro Health

Poor Condition Helps To Keep Alabama Death Rate High

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"particularly serious problem in Alabama," Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, told members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here last night.

Pointing out 36 per cent of the state's population is negro, Dr. Baker said vital statistics show that increased susceptibility of the negro to certain diseases keeps Alabama's general death rate substantially higher than the rate among the white population alone, Dr. Baker said.

"If susceptibility of the negro to certain diseases," he continued, "could be altogether eliminated, Alabama's general death rate would instantly drop 15.8 per cent. Its tuberculosis death rate would decrease 29 per cent; its syphilis death rate would decrease 75.8 per cent; our typhoid death rate would drop 50 per cent; our influenza death rate would fall 12.4 per cent. x x x"

Deaths from other causes would decrease in comparable proportion, Baker added.

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 11, 1940

Negro Deaths Alarm Dr. Baker

State Health Chief Cites Susceptibility Of Race to Illness

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Dedication Of Negro Health Unit Scheduled For Sunday Afternoon

SEP 22 1940

Dedication of the Negro building at the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Sanatorium will be held at 4 p.m. Sunday at the sanatorium just beyond Homewood on the Montgomery Highway. The building, equipped with 75 beds, has just been opened.

Exercises will be sponsored by the Birmingham Health Association, a Negro organization affiliated with the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and its president, Dr. H. C. Bryant, will preside. Music will be furnished by the Acipco band and a section will be reserved for white persons attending.

Speakers will include Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer; City Commissioner J. W. Morgan, County Commissioner Earl Bruner, Dr. James L. Brakefield, president of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and Dr. A. L. Ballard, director of Waverly Hills Sanatorium, of Louisville.

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Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
October 20, 1940

Dr. Baker Appointed

Dr. J. N. Baker of Montgomery Ala., has been appointed to the committee on negro program of the National Tuberculosis Association, according to Dr. Paul P. McCain, president, who announced the newly appointed members of the committees of the association in New York.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 29 1940

Five Ills Head Killer List

Premature Birth, Pneumonia, Accidents, Tuberculosis, Heart Disease Rated Worst

From infancy to old age, five causes successively assume first place as killers in Birmingham. From his first breath until he is bowed down with years, the Birmingham child is menaced as he develops into boyhood, manhood and then passes to middle age.

These causes are, premature birth, pneumonia, accidents, tuberculosis and diseases of the heart. They attack in the order they are named in the various age groups.

This is shown by a study of the leading causes of death, which has just been completed by the Health Department for all age groups for the five-year period from 1935 through 1939. The five causes account for more than 40 per cent of all deaths at all ages in the city.

Beginning at birth, 38.5 per cent of the deaths of all children in their first year is attributed to premature birth. It is far ahead of any other cause in the first year of life. Pneumonia, the second cause, was responsible for 10.3 per cent of deaths the first year. Diarrhea and enteritis rank third with a toll of

cidents hold first place among men and boys from 3 to 44 years. For all children accidents causes 18.3 per cent of deaths from 4 to 5 years, 20.9 per cent from 5 to 9 years and 16.6 from 10 to 14 years.

Tuberculosis assumes the lead at 15 years and holds it through 34. The figures show that deaths among girls and women in the first two of these age groups are about twice as numerous as among boys and 6.5 per cent. In the first year, 56 per cent of deaths are from causes associated with early infancy.

The figures for the group up to 1 year show that syphilis was responsible for the death of 6.8 per cent of Negro children but only 0.9 per cent of white children. Congenital malformations took a toll of 10.4 per cent of white children less than 1 year, while its toll of Negro children was only 2.3 per cent.

In the hecond year of life, pneumonia stepped up to first place and caused 19.5 per cent of the deaths and in the third year it caused 17.7 per cent. In these two years, diarrheal diseases, accidents and tuberclusosis ranked next. The figures show acute communicable diseases of childhood take larger toll in these years. In the second year measles, whooping cough and diphtheria combined caused 11.4 per cent of the deaths and in the third year they caused 12 per cent.

Accidents take first place at 3 years and hold it steadily through 14 years. The figures show that ac-

men. In the group from 15 to 19 years, the percentages were, male 15.5 and female, 32. In the group from 20 to 24 years the percentages were, male, 17.7 and female, 30.4. In the groups 25 to 29 and from 29 to 34 the number of deaths of males and females were nearer equal, but the females still died more rapidly from tuberculosis.

Homicides became the second cause of death among Negroes in the age groups from 20 to 29 years. This cause was exceeded during these years among Negroes only by tuberculosis.

Beginning with the 35 to 44 age group, diseases of the heart reach the top as causes of death. They hold it from there to the last gasp.

In the 35 to 44 group, tuberculosis is the second cause, pneumonia third and accidents fourth. In the 45 to 64 group cerebral hemorrhage is second, cancer is third and nephritis is fourth. The same four causes rank at the top after 65 though their order is slightly different

For all ages, the 12 leading causes of death and the percentages from each are as follows: Diseases of the heart, 158; pneumonia, 8.8; cerebral hemorrhage, 7.6; tuberculosis, 6.9; accidents, 6.8; cancer, 6.3; nephritis, 5.9; congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy, 5.6; homicides, 2.7; influenza, 2.6; syphilis, 2.0; diarrhea and enteritis, 14, and all other causes, 27.6.

Scottsboro, Ala., Age
October 10, 1940

NOTICE

A clicnic for crippled children, both white and colored will be held at Huntsville, Alabama, on Thursday, October 31, in the Sunday School rooms of the Central Presbyterian Church.

It is hoped that all Jackson County cases under treatment will be able to attend the clinic and other cases needing examinations.

Department of Public Welfare,
Jackson County.

College Health Workers Propose Organization

NASHVILLE, April 12—The second regional conference of College Health Workers in Negro Institutions in the United States met here last week under the auspices of Meharry medical college. It was sponsored by the National Tuberculosis association and by the American Social Hygiene association.

At the first session of the conference plans for a definite organization were laid. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State Teachers college, presented a tentative constitution for the organization and this was unanimously accepted.

Under this constitution, an organization to be known as the National Student Health association and to be made up of individual collegiate institutions upon the payment of an annual membership fee of $5 was formed. It was hoped that through this permanent organization the colleges will be motivated towards development of better student health service programs so that the 30,000 odd college students will secure adequate medical protection, good hygiene teaching and supervision of the sanitation of their environment.

At the afternoon session of the first day, the relationships of the physical education department to the student health program were discussed. E. L. Jamison of West Virginia State college, H. A. Kean of Kentucky Ctate college and A. S. Gaither of Florida A. and M. college were speakers.

Hold Round-Table

At the round table session led by Dr. Paul B. Cornley of Howard university, a number of representatives presented to the conference progress that had been made in their institutions during the school year 1939-1940.

The Saturday morning session presided over by Dr. M. J. Bent, associate dean of Meharry Medical college, concerned itself with certain problems in hygiene teaching. Dr. E. G. Trigg of Virginia State college, and Dr. William Bright of the Louisville Municipal college spoke on the program.

At the morning and luncheon session Dr. Maurice Bigelow, professor of biology of Columbia university, discussed "Teaching Techniques for College Courses in Family and Marital Relations."

Discuss Problems

The afternoon session was concerned primarily with the discussion of health service problems. It was presided over by Dr. L. G. Richardson of Lincoln university in Missouri. The conference heard discussions by Dr. C. F. Lewis of Fisk university, Dr. J. Paul Kelly of Talladega college, Dr. W. A. Beck of Meharry Medical college and conference summary by Dr. T. A. LaSaine of Meharry Medical college.

Approximately 50 to 60 delegates from about 30 colleges were represented. The conference closed with the hope of meeting next year either in New Orleans or Richmond.

000 colored college students will secure adequate medical protection, good hygiene teaching and supervision of the sanitation of their environment.

Conference Leaders

College health leaders taking part in the conference included:

E. L. Jamison, West Virginia State College; H. A. Kean, Kentucky State; A. S. Gaither, Florida A. and M.; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Howard University; Dr. M. J. Bent, Meharry; Dr. E. G. Trigg, Virginia State; Dr. William Bright, Louisville Municipal College;

Dr. Maurice Bigelow, Columbia; Dr. L. G. Richardson, Lincoln, Missouri; Dr. C. F. Lewis, Fisk; Dr. J. Paul Kelly, Talladega; Dr. W. A. Beck, Meharry; and Dr. T. A. LaSaine of Meharry.

Meharry Hosts College Health Workers' Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Approximately sixty delegates representing thirty colleges attended the second Regional Conference of College Health Workers here, Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of Meharry Medical College.

Plans for a permanent organization were laid. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' College, presented a tentative constitution for the organization, which will be known as the National Student Health Association.

Through permanent organization, it is planned that colleges will be motivated toward development of better student health service programs so that the 30,-

Plan Health Institute at U.S. Museum

Tribune 1-20-40 Washington, D.C.

Plans for the participation of the Medico-Chirugical Society in the D. C. Works Progress Administration's Health Institute were completed at a conference held by Paul Edwards, administrator. The sessions opened Wednesday morning in the auditorium of the U. S. National Museum, Tenth and Constitution Avenue, Northwest. Lectures will be given by specialists in each field of health. Above photo shows, left to right: Dr. F. E. Edward Jones, director-in-chief, Freedmen's Hospital; Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, president, Medico-Chirugical Society; Mrs. Chleo B. Spencer, health consultant, District of Columbia Work Projects Administration, and Administrator Edwards.

DR. FEREBEE SAYS MATERNAL, CHILD MORTALITY HIGH

Poor Housing, Low Economic Status Cited as Causes

Washington's maternal and child mortality has been decreased in the past several years, "but the death rate still is very high and remains a problem of great concern to our city," Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee said, Tuesday, at sessions of the District of Columbia Work Projects Administration Health Institute in the United States National Museum Auditorium.

Poor housing, inadequate food, low economic status and a lack of knowledge concerning maternal and child welfare in the District were listed by Dr. Ferebee as prominent factors in the high death rate among Negro women and children.

"Maternity deaths among Negro mothers are double the number of such among white mothers, and the number of infant deaths among Negroes is two and a half times the number of white infant deaths," Dr. Ferebee said.

Early Pre-Natal Care

"Pre-natal care does not mean a last minute visit to a family physician or a clinic," Dr. Ferebee warned. "Early visits to clinics will result in disclosures of structural faults and diseases. Pre-natal care should start when conception is realized, and such care will help lower our mortality rates and will result in healthier mothers and children."

Praising the work already accomplished by the Health Department, and the Home Delivery Service, Dr. Ferebee also commended the Housekeeping Aid Project of the District of Columbia WPA.

600 at Meeting

More than 600 men and women of the Professional and Service Division of the District of Columbia Work Projects Administration heard Dr. Ferebee who is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics at Howard University.

She lectured to other groups of workers Thursday morning and afternoon. Attendance of workers is so arranged that the work of no project is disrupted at any time.

The Health Institute comprises a six-week series of lectures by medical authorities on everyday health problems.

Physical Check-Up For Children

Tribune 7-27-40

With two months of vacation still ahead, the thoughts of children do not voluntarily turn to school. But parents will do well to use this period for the physical check-up which Health Officer George C. Ruhland urged Saturday. Though he stressed tonsils and teeth, examination may reveal other defects which can be corrected in time to make complete recovery possible before school opens on September 23.

School children are required to be vaccinated upon entering the local schools. Evidence of successful vaccination is included in the credentials required of pupils who enter the Washington schools from other schools. Certificate of vaccination and a birth certificate are the credentials which parents must present for every child who enters the first grade. If these records are ready for submission to the principal on Friday and Saturday, September 20 and 21, the child will experience no delay in being assigned to a class. First days are always important. Especially so is the first day of the term for first-graders who go forth into new surroundings where new and often trying situations await them.

Dr. Ruhland's plea that parents cooperate in having children vaccinated before school opens was perhaps not suggested by any thought of the educational handicap which has just been suggested. The health reason is naturally his first concern. Obviously the child who is vaccinated during vacation when he is free from the routine of school is likely to recover more quickly and without accident than the youngster, freshly vaccinated, who moves about the crowded classroom and playground. Parents should be cautious not to subject children to vaccination during a heat wave, if it can be avoided. The moderate temperature which always breaks the torrid heat of summer in Washington will offer several opportunities for the hundreds of tots who will enter first grade in September to be vaccinated before the opening day of school.

Ambulance Service

Washington D.C. Times 7-31-40

The tragic death of a traffic victim who lay fifty minutes at the scene of the accident awaiting an ambulance was apparently required to arouse the community to a condition which may now be remedied.

Fortunately this case through the protest of indignant citizens immediately became a matter of record. This drama of delay has been enacted here many times with as many variations. The colored victim of accident or illness is often the pitiful main character. There are those who will protest some of the following statements; there are others who can attest their truth. The former will be officials or employees of the hospitals; the latter are relatives of and witnesses for the ill or injured.

A call to the white hospitals frequently draws the query: "White or colored?" The question may have resulted from a plan for Freedmen's Hospital to operate in a given zone as a matter of efficiency or from a desire to deny facilities to colored emergency patients as a matter of plain prejudice. However, when the query is made, the colored person is referred to Freedmen's Hospital.

For years one who called there for the ambulance was more likely than not be told it was "out." And, when a second call was made some time later the ambulance was reported "out of order." So the white hospital had to be called again or other means of transportation sought. Either course delayed further the medical aid needed.

Under a new administration and the recent reorganization there is generally more efficiency at Freedmen's now. There is still, however, but one ambulance which is certainly inadequate for the community need especially if it is a fixed policy that calls from colored persons are to be referred to the one colored hospital in the District.

On this point civic organizations will do well to be alert to the details of operating Dr. Ruhland's plan for improved ambulance service. The proposal to have a central dispatcher has merit beyond the immediate objective of speeding up service. Dr. Ruhland, who stood four square on the appointment of colored nurses at Glenn Dale even at the risk of his position, is evidently devoid of Southern race prejudice. But it is not beneath others in high and low position at the District Building to inject the element of discrimination into any civic project.

Finally the effectiveness of any civic service depends as much upon the integrity and judgment of those who receive the benefits as of those who administer them. The mother who magnifies the seriousness of the bruises and cuts to which healthy, active childhood seems heir to call a public ambulance because she is too vain to visit the hospital in her house dress and too, lazy to don street attire, may deprive some critically ill or injured person of the emergency treatment which makes the difference between life and death.

Girl Born With Heart Outside Of Body Has 1-1,000 Chances To Live

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—A tiny heart beat feebly on the outside of a one-day old five-pound girl, Sunday, as medical men at Gallinger Hospital made special effort to keep alive the infant regarded as having only one chance in a thousand.

The baby was born about 7 a. m., Saturday, to Mrs. Whitfield Nevill, 26, of the 1300 block of Neal place, northwest, who already has a daughter, seven.

The baby was born a month prematurely, but the birth was without difficulty and the mother was reported in good condition.

When the infant was born, Dr. Max Moravec, staff physician, noted the unusual position of the heart and covered it with compresses soaked in a warm salt solution. A modified incubator was set up and in this the saline solution was continued. It was planned to take X-rays to determine whether or not the outside heart can be restored to its normal position by an operation.

SURVIVAL DOUBTED

Physicians stated that the baby could be saved, not due so much to the heart condition, but to a head ailment. They said they had heard of a few cases in which the heart was restored by surgery, but they understood the operations were unsuccessful.

The phenomenon is said to be the first of its kind at the hospital during 15,000 births in the past eight years.

Blood Bank Transfusion Is Broadcast

Boy, 10, Aided as Hospital Chief Tells How Service Works

Dramatically illustrating the value and usefulness of a blood bank, the first radio broadcast of an actual transfusion ever given in Washington was conducted yesterday at Children's Hospital.

The patient was a 10-year-old boy suffering from an abscess of the pleural cavity.

"I enjoyed it fine," said Jimmy Wilkins, colored, at the conclusion of the unusual program, in the course of which he received a half pint of blood which had been taken from the hospital's refrigerator "bank."

Any of 15 boys and girls who were given transfusions yesterday might have been the subject of the broadcast, carried by WJSV. It just happened that Jimmy was scheduled to enter the operating room at the time the program was due to begin.

Youngest blood bank beneficiary yesterday was a 14-day-old infant Th oldest was a boy of 12.

As Dr. C. Francis Scalessa, chief resident, administered the life-building fluid to the Wilkins boy Dr. Joseph S. Wall, chief of staff described to the radio audience the function of the Children's Hospital "bank" and how its indispensable services may be perpetuated by the public.

"Through the kindness of the Washington Chapter of the American Contract Bridge League, the Children's Hospital last Valentine's Day received the gift of funds for the maintenance of a blood and serum bank," he said.

"The Washington members of the league will celebrate the date of St. Valentine by again permitting the hospital to share in the spirit of joy and happiness which commemorate this day, for our blood and serum bank is again to be the object of their special endeavor.

Hopes for "Grand Slam"

"Last year, through the labors of the members of the league and of many, many nonmembers, bridge players who knew of the project through the assistance of Station WJSV and the columns of The Washington Post, a veritable little slam was made. This year we of the hospital hope for a successful grand slam."

Dr. Wall hold how the "depositors" in the "bank" consist of relatives and friends of patients, as well as volunteers, who serve as donors. The blood they give is to be injected within the next few days into the veins of their loved ones or, perhaps, of other patients. In the meantime there are no long delays for donors, typing and cross-matching. Transfusions are administered as rapidly as required thanks to the ever ready blood bank.

"In the days before our blood bank was established," said Dr Wall, "whole families were called to the hospital in order to be tested so that the particular one suitable might be secured. Many were called but only a few chosen who properly matched the sick child.

"Our donors now are often volunteers who think well of our bank At other times, parents or relatives of the sick children devote not only the necessary amount for their loved ones but an excess which is placed in the bank for other little sufferers."

Especially in emergencies, when every minute counts, is the blood bank valuable, he declared.

Is Constantly Needed

"Yet one must remember," he added, "that not alone the emergencies of accident require this life-giving blood but so many of the illnesses of babies and young children require transfusion to give that necessary 'booster' aid to a tiny body fighting against disease. Not one, but daily doses may be required before the scale is turned toward recovery."

The "savings" in the hospital's "bank," he explained, consist not only of the various types of blood but also serums for treatment of pneumonia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenzal meningitis and lockjaw.

"St. Valentine's Day is one of good cheer and happy sentiment in which the symbol of the heart looms on the horizon of cheerful greetings," Dr. Wlal declared.

"They're Vulnerable"

"When gathered about the bridge tables for the many parties of that day, we hope that the bright heart of St. Valentine's Day will bring to mind the purpose of the heart in the living body—to drive ever onward the red stream of life and that at times this heart requires a lot of 'pump priming,' that being the purpose of our blood bank in saving the health and lives of the sick children in the hospital.

"Remember that they are, in the language of bridge, all vulnerable, because they are ill. Let them not be penalized because the deposits in the bank are low."

Card and game parties for the benefit of the blood bank may be held any time this month, though most of them will be on St. Valentine's Day. Tickets may be obtained by calling at The Post, or writing the Valentine Party Editor. They may be paid for in advance, at $1 each, or after the parties have been held.

MOUTH CLEANSING MAY HALT THREAT OF PNEUMONIA

Seek to Forestall Disease Following General Operations

In a talk before the District WPA Health Institute last week, Dr. Russell A. Dixon, member of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, revealed that an experiment is now on at Freedmen's Hospital whereby the mouths of patients are given a thorough preventive cleansing prior to operations.

The object is to reduce pneumonia cases following general operations, he said.

Approximately 400 men and women of the Professional and Service Division of the local administration heard Dr. Dixon, dean of the college of dentistry, Howard University, lecture at both morning and afternoon sessions of the institute in the U. S. National Museum auditorium.

Started Last October

He said:

"Beginning in October, 1939, a rigid mouth prophylaxis,' or thorough preventive cleansing, was installed as a practice at Freedmen's Hospital for patients undergoing general operations. The practice followed remarkable results obtained at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York."

Dr. Merrill Curtis, member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, widely known opthalmologist and president of Freedmen's Hospital staff, described what he called "my pet peeve."

"When summer begins," Dr. Curtis said, "few sport costumes are thought complete without dark glasses. The constant wearing of the glasses is carried to amusing points — they are worn even when the day is dark and I often have seen them worn at night. I am unaware that the rays of the moon will hurt the human eye.

"In many instances these 'glasses' are not even made of glass. Before you wear dark glasses, consult your family oculist. You may harm your eyes by wearing glasses of the wrong tint."

Platform guests at the Health Institute were Dr. C. Thurston Ferebee, president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, and Dr. Millard R. Dean, the society's public relations advisor.

Both were introduced by Mrs. Chleo B. Spencer, health consultant of the District WPA, and director of the institute. The institute is a part of the general health program of the administration, recently expanded by Paul Edwards, administrator.

President of A.K.A.'s Addresses Health Institute in Washington—Blames Poor Living Conditions for Maternal and Child Mortality Increase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Speaking before an audience at the sessions of the District of Columbia Works Progress Administration Health Institute in the United States National Museum Auditorium, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee said, "Washington's maternal and child mortality has been decreased in the past several years, but the death rate still is very high and remains a problem of great concern to our city."

Dr. Ferebee alleges that poor housing, inadequate food, low, economic status and a lack of knowledge concerning maternal and child welfare in the District, were listed as huge factors in the high death rate among Negro women and children.

"Maternity deaths among colored mothers are twice the number of such among white mothers, and the number of infant deaths among Negroes is two and a half times the number of white infant deaths," Dr. Ferebee charged.

This Health Institute is composed of a six-week series of lectures by medical authorities from every field on plain every-day health problems. There were more than 600 people on hand when the famed colored obstetrician spoke.

30 Colored Kids Leave Friday for TB Health Camp

Tribune 7-12-40 Wash. D.C.

Thirty colored and sixty white children from the District selected from a list furnished by the bureau for tuberculosis, District Health Department, will begin eight weeks of supervised camp life, Friday, July 5, at the District Tuberculosis Association's Health Camp at Bald Eagle Hill, D. C.

All of the youngsters either have been infected by tuberculosis germs at some time previously, or are "contact cases" — that is, from homes where one or more members of a family are in sanatoria with active tuberculosis; from homes where a family member has active tuberculosis and is waiting admission to a sanatorium, or from homes where one or more members of the family have died from tuberculosis. None of the selected camp children have active tuberculosis.

To Build Up Reserve

The reason for selecting these children, it was explained by Dr. J. Winthrop Peabody, president of the Tuberculosis Association, it is well known that such children are more apt to break down with active tuberculosis at some future date than those who have not been in contact with a known open case of tuberculosis.

A majority of the children were positive reactors to the tuberculin test, showing that at some previous time tuberculosis germs had entered their bodies. It is generally recognized that similarly infected children develop tuberculosis in adolescence five to ten times as often as others.

Mrs. Margaret C. Marsh, a teacher at the Allison Health School until it was transferred to use for crippled children several months ago, has been appointed superintendent of the camp. The campers range in age from 4 to 12 years.

Mrs. Thompson Named Aide

Mrs. Lurlein Thompson was named assistant camp superintendent; Mrs. Sarita Garvin, head counsellor; and Miss Lanie Long and Miss Lillian Wheeler, camp nurses.

All members of the staff, 27 in all, were X-rayed and cleared through the Bureau for Tuberculosis of the Health Department and found to be free from any evidence of the disease prior to assignment to duty. All members of the staff likewise were administered the Wasserman test.

The Washington Rotary Club and the American Red Cross have arranged for transportation of the children to the camp. The white children will leave from the Tuberculosis Association's headquarters, 1022 Eleventh Street, Northwest, at 9 a.m., Friday, July 5, and the colored children at 12 noon.

Post Venereal Course Continues At Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C., (SNS)—Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the School of Medicine, announces that the Postgraduate Course in Venereal Disease Control will be continued at the Howard University College of Medicine.

The course will be given in three sessions of three months each, the dates of which are, September 21, 1940, January 4, 1941 and March 22, 1941. Registration will be limited to six during each session.

Physicians who take the course must have graduated from an approved medical school within the past ten years and must have spent at least one year as an interne in an approved hospital. Applications must have the approval of the State Health Officer. Those who attend the course will receive a stipend of $100 per month while in training.

This course offers an opportunity for the Negro physician to make special preparation for participation in the national, state, or local venereal disease control program and to prepare himself for better service as a private practitioner in this important field.

One fellowship will be awarded for a period of nine months study of venereal disease control. Candidates must have satisfied the requirements of the basic course of three months or its equivalent or must have served a senior internship or residency of one year in internal medicine in an approved hospital. Appointment will carry with it payment of a monthly stipend of $100.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
May 30, 1940

Negro Sanitorium To Lose Its Lease

Faced with a petition signed by several hundred residents of Southboro, and resolutions of protest adopted by other organizations, the city commission meeting last night reported itself "unwilling" to extend the lease on the city stockade on Belvedere Road, to the negro tuberculosis sanitorium.

Action also was taken toward moving the institution to a "suitable location" in the negro section.

A petition was to have been presented by M. D. Carmichael who, however, withheld it presentation in the face of the board's action.

Committee Authorized

Mayor Ronald V. Ware appointed a committee of three commissioners and asked that three property owners, one to be Mr. Carmichael, also be chosen to investigate arrangements for removal. Included was the recommendation that quick action be taken.

Officials of the sanitorium had sought an outright deed or 99 year lease in a request submitted at last week's commission meeting.

A petition signed by 73 interested persons, seeking to restore the original two-way traffic on the Dixie Highway north to Belvedere Road to Hibiscus Street, was referred to the traffic safety committee.

On request of Studstill & Hollenbeck, Inc., representing the Glidden Paint Store and Palm Beach Typewriter Company, that the city pay the expense of cutting back the Glidden Building at South Olive Avenue and Evernia Street, and also to widen sidewalks from Evernia Street to the alley, the board voted to offer to pay for sidewalk widening without additional assessment on the Glidden Company.

It was pointed out the city had no funds with which to finance a cut-back project for the paint store, even though recognizing the need of wider sidewalks at that point. Commissioner W. H. Hitt said he favored the widening project if the firm would finance its own remodeling.

The board also adopted a resolution authorizing the tax collector to cancel certain taxes on two lots in Arkona Court because they had been doubly assessed by virtue of erroneous description.

Shoe Ordinance

An ordinance providing that purchasers of shoes must wear socks, stockings or peds when trying on shoes in shoe establishments, was placed on first reading after William J. Porter, executive secretary of the Merchants Association, explained its purpose.

The ordinance had been presented before and the city health department ruled it saw no harm in its enactment. Commissioner Ernest Metcalf objected on the grounds he thought it unconstitutional and that "you can't legislate green hats."

Mr. Porter said the merchants had asked the ordinance feeling that it would better health safety measures in tending to prevent spread of foot diseases. He also pointed out that merchants would have signs in their shops citing the ordinance (if passed) and that suitable publicity would be given to acquaint the buying public with the requirements.

On the insistence of Mr. Hitt, the ordinance was voted on first reading.

Tarpa, Fla. Tribune
May 14, 1940

ANNUAL FLORIDA TUBERCULOSIS MEETING BEGINS

Sale of Seals To Raise Funds Discused

ORLANDO, May 13.—(Associated Press.)—The two-day annual conference of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health association opened here today with medical members inspecting the state tuberculosis sanatorium at Woodsmere and lay members holding an administrative seal sale conference.

Ways and means of raising money through seal sales, the organization's chief means of financing its program, were discussed at a joint session of white and negro groups. With C. L. Newcomb, of New York, as chairman, state members who led the conference were Mrs. H. Reed Edmunds, of Leesburg; Miss Frances Moorhead, of DeLand; Miss Mildred Manson, of Tampa; Mrs. Carrie Moore, of West Palm Beach, and Miss Gladys Malcolm, of Jacksonville.

The sociological groups, with Mrs. C. R. Whitaker as chairman, discussed general topics. Speakers included:

Speakers

Standards of organization of local associations—C. L. Newcomb, New York, and Mrs. May M. Pynchon, Jacksonville; the nutritionist and the public health program—Miss Jennie Tilt, Tallahassee, and Dr. F. G. Chappell, Jacksonville.

Specific attacks on tuberculosis: Sherwood H. Smith, Jacksonville; Dr. R. L. Brown, Jacksonville; Helen Long, Palatka; Mrs. H. R. Edmunds, Leesburg; Miss Gladys Malcolm, Jacksonville; Miss Ruth E. Scott, Pensacola; I. E. Simmons, Quincy.

Dr. David T. Smith, of Durham, N C., chief speaker of the conference will deliver his address tonight on primary and re-infection tuberculosis and their differentiation from non-tuberculous diseases of the lung.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
July 7, 1940

SCHOOL NURSE MAKES REPORT

Mrs. Bloodworth Turns In Her Resignation At Same Time

Mrs. Evelyn Bloodworth, city school nurse for five years, has resigned, Supervising Principal Carl S. Cox of the Lakeland school system announced yesterday as he released her report for the period from Sept. 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. He said no steps have been taken thus far to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Bloodworth reported that she examined a total of 2,365 children during the school year; that she had made 845 visits, mostly with pre-school and school children; and that Dr. G. C. Overstreet, city health officer, had immunized 221 children in five white grammar schools against typhoid, 531 children — white and colored—against smallpox, and 42 children—white and colored against diphtheria.

144 Receive Free Milk

One hundred and forty-four children in Lakeland schools received benefit from the community-sponsored milk fund program, according to her report. The number was increased from 100 during the first month to 144 during December.

Since the resignation of Mrs. Cade Long, chairman of the milk fund for the past three years, Mrs. Jesse Gilliam has agreed to accept the chairmanship, Mrs. Bloodworth said. Plans are under way for next year's program and the committee will try to hold a milk fund benefit each month to provide ample money for the work.

The colored PTA plans to start a similar program on a smaller scale next term.

Five crippled children were taken to a clinic in Sebring sponsored by the American Legion May 18, and seven girls who were tuberculosis contacts were taken to Camp Miller June 30, Mrs. Bloodworth reported.

Dental Program

The dental program conducted for the purpose of contacting children eligible to go to the city clinic for extractions and fillings was sponsored by the Junior Welfare league. The city dentist, Dr. W. S. Irvin, examined 236 children this year. Local dentists donate their services and the league provides necessary supplies.

First aid rooms were supplied by the PTA for the five white grammar schools, as in the past.

Of 114 hookworm bottles returned to the city health department, 36 were reported positive and the children received treatment from the city health department and family doctors. During the school year, 150 bottles were given to the children.

Syphilis cases discovered among colored school children during the year numbered 40, and most of these are being treated.

Twelve children received tonsillectomies at Morrell hospital, through aid of the Kiwanis club.

All white grammar school children were given vision tests by their teachers and parents were notified of defects. The Lion's club gave glasses to 42 children whose parents were not able to provide them.

For Negro Children

Colored children were examined for the first time this year as part of the Lions club auxiliary's project. Nine were given glasses, one child had her glasses repaired, and one had a cyst removed from her eye.

The 1940 summer roundup program, sponsored by the PTA, was held in five white grammar schools and two colored schools during May. Mrs. I. W. Jasinski was city chairman for this committee. The Lake Morton chairman was Mrs. W. D. Embry; Dixieland, Mrs. R. I. Jackson; Central Avenue, Mrs. G. D. Morris; John Cox, Mrs. T. D. Beach; and Webster Avenue, Mrs. Dana G. Coe.

Seven doctors and six dentists donated their services for the summer roundup work in white schools. Children having defects were, in the main, cared for, and follow up visits in June showed the majority of mothers agreed to have all or part of the corrections made.

Lake City, Fla., Reporter
July 12. 1940

NEGRO INSTITUTES STRESS FOOD, HEALTH AND SHELTER

Gainesville, Fla.—A number of one-day institutes reaching 650 Negro farm families throughout Alachua county recently stressed adequate food, feed, health and shelter for the Negro families of Alachua county. The institutes were conducted by the Negro farm and home agents. Frank E. Pinder and Mary T. McKinzie. Assistance was rendered by white county and home agents, other representatives of the Extension Service, farm security supervisors and the county health unit.

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 7. 1940

Two New Clinics Are Opened For Negroes

The opening of two clinics for negroes was reported by Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss at a recent meeting of the executive board, Mothers Health Clinics of Florida, Inc., in Dr. Homer Pearson's office. Operating under the direction of a negro physician, Dr. A. B. Benson, with the assistance of Evelyn Boggs, negro home visitor employed to contact indigent families, the clinics are located at 1018 N. W. Second avenue and at 3440 Grand avenue, Coconut Grove.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 27, 1940

Isolation Ward At Brewster Is Recommended

City assistance in the construction of a negro isolation pavilion at Brewster Hospital for the housing of patients with communicable diseases was recommended yesterday by City Health Commissioner P. M. Ulsch.

The Health Commissioner advocated the appropriation of $9575 to match a WPA grant of $14,500 for the erection of a building to provide 12 beds for isolation purposes.

Ulsch explained that the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church which operates Brewster Hospital had offered to equip and operate the isolation ward.

City Commissioners, approving the recommendation, sent it on to the Council budget committee to provide the necessary funds.

"We have narrowly averted epidemics on several occasions because luck has been with us," Commissioner Ulsch said.

"There is no place to take negro patients suffering from communicable diseases, and this will afford an opportunity to isolate them so as to prevent possible outbreak of an epidemic among the colored folks of the city," he added.

The Commissioner pointed out that the problem is one that will have to be met because it affects the public health of the entire community.

In this he was backed up strongly by Health Officer Dr. Noble A Upchurch and by Dr. W. W. Rogers, assistant city health officer.

Under the arrangement, the building would be put on the joint City-WPA basis and would be leased to the City at a dollar a year. Ulsch emphasized that the hospital would then equip the building and assume its maintenance.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
September 20, 1940

TYPHOID IN LAKELAND

Five cases of typhoid fever among Lakeland negroes who get their drinking water from surface pumps and lack the protection of indoor plumbing or sanitary outhouses offer sound argument for the low-cost, low rent housing units being planned here for negroes.

Typhoid fever is a vicious enemy that can be easily kept away through the use of modern sanitation facilities, and is therefore a rare visitor in these days of more enlightenment.

The annual total of deaths caused by typhoid fever in the United States has been reduced in 40 years from 44,000 to 2,400. The death rate has dropped 94 per cent, or from 34 per 100,000 population to 2 per 100,000.

Thirty-four of the largest cities in the United States did not record a single death from typhoid during 1939. They are protected by a bulwark of sanitation facilities.

Miami, Fla., News
November 19, 1940

SANITARY WORK GAINS REPORTED

All Outdoor Toilets In Negro Sections Said Eliminated

Sanitation improvement in the Miami negro sections by the elimination of all outdoor toilets within the last seven years was reported yesterday to the Miami city commission by Dr. George N. MacDonell, city director of public health.

When Dr. MacDonell took office in 1933, there were 296 open toilets in use in the negro section, and 1,650 "battery type" toilets in use, he said. All but 250 battery type toilets have been eradicated. The battery type toilets are those in groupings with a common sewer connection.

Other improvements include the installations of more than 800 sinks and 300 bath tubs, Dr. MacDonell reported.

Drive to eliminate the remaining battery type toilets and installation of indoor toilets will be continued, Dr. MacDonell said.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 26, 1940

New County Health Projects Announced by Dr. Chappell

Opening of a new pre-school clinic in Gulfport and Pinellas Park, opening of venereal disease clinics for both white persons and negroes in the immediate future, and completion of school examinations in health, sanitation and dental work by Nov. 15 were announced by Dr. Frank V. Chappell, director of the Pinellas county health unit Tuesday evening in addressing the Pinellas County Public Health committee at Clearwater.

In discussing "The Health Situation in Pinellas County," Dr Chappell complimented the Pilot club for completing the Colored Health Center and said this project will make an increase in the available number of clinics possible.

Dr. W. H. Pickett, assistant state health officer and formerly the county health officer, substituted as speaker for his superior, Dr. A. B. McCreary. He commended Pinellas county on its progress in health work and said that it has one of the leading health units in the United States.

Mrs. George Merrell and Mrs. Sidney B. Miner reported on the public health nursing committee in Clearwater and St. Petersburg, respectively, and William B. Monroe on sanitation.

Mrs. J. Austin Williams, presiding director, announced the appointment of Victor O. Wehle as legal advisor for the health committee. He was also made chairman of by-law revision in which he will be assisted by Mrs. George Merrell, Dunedin, and Mrs. J. H. Rutland, St. Petersburg.

Dr. A. J. Geiger was program chairman and announced that at the next meeting of the group in St. Petersburg in November, the speaker will be Dr. W. H. Ball, state director of the bureau of maternal and child health.

West Palm Beach, Fla., Post,
Nov. 3, 1940-

TEN TUBERCULOSIS CASES ARE FOUND

Ten new cases were discovered through clinics, fluroscoping and X-rays here by the Palm Beach County Tuberculosis & Health Association in October, the monthly report showed Saturday.

According to the report, 78 active cases were carried forward, with six new white and four new negro cases. In the month four negroes died and three returned to homes out of county. The list showed 25 white cases in the Orlando sanatorium; 11 negroes at the sanatorium on Belvedere Road; five on the waiting list; two white patients in local nursing homes and 35 patients under clinical observation and treatment.

In October five white and five negro clinics with an attendance of 126 were held. The work is made possible through sale of Christmas seals, which begins at Thanksgiving this year.

Monday night at 9 o'clock at the Pahokee High School there will be shown the picture on tuberculosis, "They Do Come Back," under the auspices of the PTA. Harry Walschlager, assisted by Mrs. B. Elliott, will head the Seal drive there this year. On Thursday, Nov. 14, the association will show pictures at the Belle Glade school auditorium under the sponsorship of the PTA. Mrs. James Scullens is Seal chairman there. Mrs. H. A. Pennock has accepted the Jupiter chairmanship.

Moore Haven, Fla., Democrat
December 13, 1940

425 VACCINATED FOR SMALLPOX AT CLINIC

At a clinic held at the office of the county health unit Wednesday 425 smallpox vaccinations were given largely to the pupils of the local white and colored schools.

The colored group was taken in the morning and the white children and a number of adults in the afternoon. Dr. E. G. Hoffman, public health officer was assisted by Dr. D. M. Draughn in administering the vaccine.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 28, 1940

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS WITH PENNIES

Jacksonville homes are now receiving through the mails a season's supply of Christmas seals with which to brighten Yuletide packages and letters. The recipients are asked to pay a cent apiece for the seals contained in each envelope. Money raised by this method will be used to combat tuberculosis in the community; to improve facilities for care of sufferers and carrying on the preventive and educational activities necessary to check the spread of the disease.

Persons familiar with the work of the Duval County Tuberculosis Association in combatting this dread disease need no urging to send their checks promptly to the Association at 308 Burgess Building in payment for the seals. They know that their annual contribution of a few pennies is helping to finance one of the most important phases of the local health program, a work that has been largely responsible for reducing the Duval County tuberculosis death rate from 194.9 per 100,000 of population in 1917 to 76.9 in 1939. They know, too, that the Tuberculosis Association is dealing with a phase of local health not adequately reached by any other organized agency.

For the benefit of others less familiar with the program last year's accomplishments are listed together with an outline of future aims. During the past year the Association secured hospital care for 223 residents of the county who spent a total of 32,282 days in the State Sanatorium, in white rest homes, and in the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital. It provided social service and follow-up work for 929 contacts—those exposed to open cases of tuberculosis and in danger of acquiring the disease. It also sponsored a year 'round informational campaign concerning tuberculosis—its prevention, diagnosis and treatment; distributed 19,750 pamphlets and 2,000 posters, and reached 180 audiences with scientific motion pictures. Throughout the year it also operated, in co-operation with Brewster Hospital, a clinic for the examination of domestic servants.

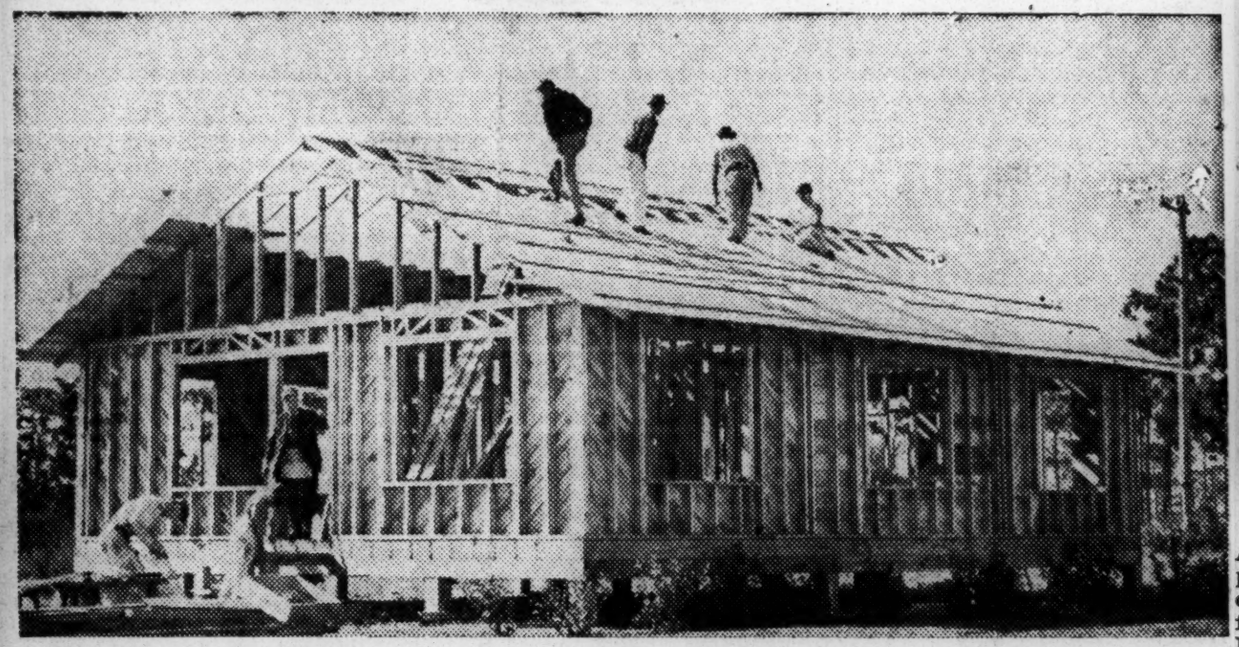
To meet the community needs, the Association is striving to open a night clinic to augment present diagnostic facilities; double the number of hospital beds now available for negro patients; secure an additional annual appropriation of $15,000 for the hospitalization of open cases, white and negro, now on the waiting list, and provide funds for rehabilitation of arrested cases.

From this summary of accomplishments and aims, it is seen that progress has been made, but the final victory has not yet been won over tuberculosis, which is still the chief disease killer of youth. It takes more lives between the years of 15 and 45 than any other disease, killing one person every eight minutes in the United States.

Tuberculosis germs are bad actors, and like many other outlaws against nature they should be brought under control, and completely obliterated if possible. The pennies Jacksonville residents are asked to contribute at this season for the Christmas seals help to carry on the crusade toward ultimate victory.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
January 21, 1940

Pilot Club Sponsors Negro Clinic



This clinic, now under construction by student carpenters of the Vocational school, is sponsored by the Pilot club and will be given to the Pinellas county health department to aid in carrying on its work among negro people. The Pilot club is a classified service organization of business and professional women and is the youngest civic group in St. Petersburg. Officers are Charlotte Brown, president; Mae Garland, first vice president; Mary Bess, second vice president; Mrs. Mildred Papier, treasurer, and Florence Slickter, secretary. The clinic is adjacent to Mercy hospital, Twenty-second street and Twelfth avenue south. It will cost approximately $3,300 and will consist of a large recreation room, dental room, examination room, laboratory, two wash rooms and two dressing rooms. Students working on the building are John Hamil, Dirk Veltman, Gilbert Appelhof, Bruce Randal, Loren Hamm, Dan Carvan and William Lalley. When they complete their carpentry course, they will have turned out a two-years' apprenticeship through practical experience, according to their instructor, Herbert Counihan.

Because he would rather "wear out than rust out," Gilbert Appelhof, 75 (above), is expending his energies in learning carpentry as a student at the Vocational school. That is how he explained his interest in an activity totally different from his former career as an employe of the Pere Marquette railway. For 50 years Appelhof worked in the freight traffic and operating departments of the railway. For the last 25 years he was chief clerk to the traffic manager, with offices in Detroit. Appelhof firmly believes that a retired man should do something constructive for his community, "instead of sitting around brooding." There are many charitable organizations that could make good use of his leisure hours, he declares. Shining example is Appelhof himself, who is helping to construct a clinic adjacent to Mercy hospital with other Vocational students, younger in years but not in spirit than he.

Miami, Fla. Herald
April 21, 1940

Film About TB Will Be Shown

Early Diagnosis Drive Enters Third Week

Showing of motion pictures about tuberculosis, its cause, early diagnosis and speedy cure will mark the third week of the early diagnosis campaign being carried on by the Dade County Tuberculosis Association. The third week of the drive starts Monday.

A Spanish language version of the picture, "Cloud in the Sky," will be presented at several schools and before Spanish-speaking groups. Mrs. Edith H. Dickinson, executive secretary of the association, is making arrangements for the showings. Those already scheduled include one before the Pan-Hellenic club of the Miami Beach Senior High school at 11:10 a. m. Tuesday, before students of the University of Miami in the assembly room of the administration building at 3:30 p. m. Wednesday, and at the Goodwill center, sponsored by Miami Baptists at 1390 N. Miami avenue at 8 p. m. Friday.

Tuesday night clinics for the benefit of employed persons wishing to have tuberculin skin tests will be continued at the association's headquarters, 415 Langford building. A number of those tested last week showed positive reactions, indicating presence of tuberculosis germs in the system. Thursday night there will be a clinic for negroes at St. Mary's Baptist Church in Coconut Grove.

Numerous business organizations in the county have made application for group skin-tests for employes through Mrs. Dickinson.

Apopka, Fla., Chief
April 16, 1940

TB Among Workers And Racial Groups

Young women in industry, middle-aged men and the unskilled labor groups furnish more victims of tuberculosis than all other age or occupational groups, according to research by the tuberculosis association, in connection with its annual diagnosis campaign.

Pressed by the need for making a living, the wage earner usually pays little attention to the subtle warnings of forthcoming disease. A few weeks or months of loss of wages often means poverty.

Some of the largest industrial and coumercial employers have found X-raying of employees to be a sound business investment. Some unions have X-rayed their members.

While tuberculosis is more prevalent in some groups than in others, it respects no boundary lines of race, creed or social status. The disease can spread from the poor to the rich, from the illiterate to the well educated, and vice versa. It must be fought on a broad front. Those who cannot help themselves must be given special attention. Steady progress is being made in finding tuberculosis among, and providing care for, people with low incomes.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
October 22, 1940

Health Film Scheduled For Negroes Tonight

The Palm Beach County Tuberculosis & Health Association is sponsoring the showing of a film tonight to negroes dealing with combatting tuberculosis. The regular clinic will be held at the negro sanatorium on Belvedere Road at 7 o'clock; at 9 o'clock there will be the showing of the film, "Let My People Live," at the Payne Chapel.

Seats will be reserved for white persons. Mrs. Carrie M. Moore, secretary, will talk.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday night at the headquarters, ninth floor Comeau Building, Dr. Michael Smith, clinician, will hold the white clinic.

Eustis, Fla., Region
May 2, 1940

WOMAN'S CLUB HEALTH CHAIRMAN SUBMITS REPORT

23 Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered in Lake County Campaign

The following report was submitted by Mrs. Celia R. Whitaker, Health Chairman of the Eustis Woman's Club at the final club meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Barton F. Mumaw.

The chairmanship of your Health Committee imposes a year round activity of which the Christmas Seal Sale is outstanding, for at that time the funds must be raised to carry on the fight to prevent and control tuberculosis.

Due to a generous public response, Lake County increased its 1939 seal sale to $2275.73, and to this Eustis contributed $411. This means that a larger percentage than ever before, 76%, is kept in the county.

As our two main objectives are early discovery of tuberculosis and providing health information for the public, we were happy to respond to the request of Dr. Harry B. Smith, medical director of the Lake County Health Department, to assist in the county X-ray program in January 1940 when 931 X-rays were taken by the State Board of Health, 277 of them in Eustis. This service extended to both white and colored, resulted in the discovery of 23 cases, 18 of them with active tuberculosis.

Preceeding this program was an intensive educational campaign, including moving pictures, health talks and home visits. There will be a similar supplementary program May 10 and 11.

Assistance to patients needing milk, eggs, X-rays and regular care has also been rendered. Five Eustis families have thus benefited.

Last summer your chairman attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association at Boston in June, the health exhibit at the New York Fair, the Harlem Health Center and the City Tuberculosis Association in New York, and in the interest of Negro Health Week spent a day in the U. S. Public Health Service at Washington. All these contacts are valuable in increasing the knowledge necessary for a volunteer worker.

At the Boston meeting it was brought home to me how long and faithfully Women's Clubs all over the country have been working for years to eradicate tuberculosis. Our own president of the General Federation, Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, served for 25 years as Oregon state chairman and plans to return to this work when her term of office expires. So our own club is part of this nation-wide program.

Your chairman is co-chairman of District 5 of the State-wide Public Health Committee and presided at its annual luncheon in Orlando. She has helped organize the Eustis Health Council at the request of Dr. Smith and was elected its chairman. Members of the Council include welfare chairmen of all civic clubs. Its aims are to coordinate health work and improve local health needs.

She has directed, with the able assistance of Lucille Davis, County Negro supervisor of teachers, the original program of National Negro Health week in the 19 colored schools of Lake County, helped arrange a T. B. exhibit at the County Fair booth of the Health Department, attended eight county and two state meetings and is a member of the executive committee of the Florida Tuberculosis Association.

Every member of my committee has been most cooperative and I wish to thank them, as well as the Club members for their support, and The Lake Region for its generous publicity. All have made a great contribution to the welfare of Eustis.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 10, 1940

Tampans Will Attend State Tuberculosis Association Meeting

Tampa members of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health association will attend the annual conference of the state group in Orlando Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Mildred S. Manson, executive secretary of the county association, will lead a discussion on "Getting Returns" as part of a conference Monday morning on the Christmas tuberculosis seal sale, over which Mrs. C. R. Newcomb, of Eustis, will preside.

Dr. Davis T. Smith, of Durham, N. C., will give two of the principal addresses of the conference, speaking Monday night on "Primary and Reinfection Tuberculosis and Their Differentiation From Non-Tuberculosis Diseases of the Lung," and Tuesday morning on the importance of a high vitamin diet in prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

Dr. W. D. Blake, Tampa, will preside at the Tuesday morning session, and others presiding will be Dr. R. D. Thompson, Orlando; Glenn Ray, Kissimmee; Dr. M. Jay Flipse, Miami, and Dr. A. C. Walkup, St. Augustine.

G. E. Therry, West Palm Beach, will preside at the association banquet Tuesday night, at which Dean W. J. Matherly, University of Florida, will speak. Negro delegates also will hold a banquet Tuesday night, at which G. D. Rogers, Tampa, will preside, and Dean J. A. Bond, Bethune-Cookman college, will speak.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
May 5, 1940

CHILDREN'S CLINIC SLATED MONDAY

Dr. Arthur Weiland To Examine White And Negro Cripples

Plans for the Palm Beach County Crippled Children's Society clinic to be held Monday at the Board of Health Building were outlined Saturday.

Dr. Arthur Weiland, orthopedic surgeon of the South Florida Crippled Children's Society, and Mrs. Nell Reimer, R.N., will be in charge. The clinic for white children will be from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., and for negro children, from 2 p. m. on. No private cases will be diagnosed as the free clinic is for crippled children whose parents are unable to provide adequate treatment for them.

County nurses will assist at the clinic. All the physicians of the county are invited to attend. Persons interested in seeing the work to be done through the Palm Beach County Crippled Children's Society may attend and observe the clinic if they will call Mrs. J. Y. Arnold, Mrs. James Ballentine, or Miss Lillian Young and make an appointment.

The committee in charge of this clinic includes: Mrs. Bertha Hoffman, Mrs. James Ballentine, Mrs. J. Y. Arnold, Mrs. A. V. Sibert, Mrs. Harriet Sand, Mrs. Helen Crabtree and Miss Lillian Young.

The Society seeks to pick from this clinic those children who need immediate care and attention, and to give them the treatment required. The scope of treatment available to the children will be dependent on funds raised by the Society.

Dunnellon, Fla., Sun
July 12 1940

NEGRO INSTITUTES STRESS FOOD, HEALTH AND SHELTER

Gainesville, Fla.—A number of one day institutes reaching 650 Negro farm families throughout Alachua County recently stressed adequate food, feed, health and shelter for the Negro families of Alachua County. The institutes were conducted by the Negro farm and home agents, Frank E. Pinder and Mary T. McKenzie. Assistance was rendered by white county and home agents, other representatives of the Extension Service, farm security supervisors, and the county health unit.

Cocoa, Fla., Tribune
October 31, 1940

Colored Division of Brevard Tuberculosis-Health Assn. To Be Organized Sunday

A colored division of the Brevard County Tuberculosis and Health Association will be organized at the negro school house in Cocoa Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Colored speakers will be present to help organize the group into an active association. All negroes interested are invited to be present.

Pensacola Fla Journal
November 22, 1940

Educational Move Against TB Urged By Dr. McSween

Negro Population Susceptible, Says Medical Officer

"If the people of this county want to make their homes safe from the ravages of tuberculosis and protect their little children from it, they should begin a campaign of education against it in the Negro schools, the Negro churches and the Negro homes," said Dr. J. C. McSween, medical officer in charge of the Escambia county tuberculosis sanatorium.

"The people of the Negro race are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis, and the conditions under which many of them are forced by circumstances to live, render them helpless against it.

"Because of the very nature of the disease the victims themselves nor their families detect the early symptoms and so the disease spreads.

"Domestics from homes where members of the family are suffering from tuberculosis go into your homes as cooks, as chauffeurs, as house maids and even as nurses for your little helpless children, and your laundry is often done in a house where one or more members are suffering from tuberculosis.

"For your own self preservation, even if you were not moved by feelings of compassion for suffering humanity, common sense would tell you that every effort should be made to eliminate tuberculosis from among your Negro population.

"That is why I am urging a vigorous educational campaign to be carried on among these people in churches, schools and homes, and why I am so eager to help with the sale of Christmas seals in this Christmas seal sale campaign. I hope every man, woman and child of all races in Pensacola and Escambia county will buy seals this year.

The Escambia County Tuberculosis sanatorium is proving a boon to people of the Negro race suffering from the disease, and I wish it were large enough to care for many more. Again let me plead with you for your own sakes, and for the sakes of your own little children, to do more to educate the Negroes in this county against tuberculosis and to help them live under better sanitary conditions."

"The best way to do this is to buy Christmas seals and Christmas bonds."

Voters Divided On Fitness of Youth in U. S.

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Meat Is Food Families Think They Need Most

DEC 22 1940

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

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PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21.—How "fit" are the American people?

With a growing recognition among defense authorities that the strength and safety of the United States are bound up with the nation's health, that question is taking on major significance today.

President Roosevelt in his inaugural address four years ago referred to a "third of a nation" as ill-fed. Recently Harvard Professor Pitirim Sorokin made headlines across the country with his charge that American youth is lazy, soft and under-exercised.

Public Split

To see whether the American people themselves are concerned about such pessimistic diagnoses, and to contribute something to what has been known heretofore about John Citizen's own health standards, the American Institute of Public Opinion has sought the views of men and women in all parts of the country—including young people and older persons, New Englanders and Southerners, and all other major divisions of the total U. S. population.

As a result of this nation-wide checkup these facts emerge:

1. The public is split almost 50-50 on the dictum of Harvard's Professor Sorokin that American young men are lazy, soft and need to be toughened up. A slight majority (52%) of those with opinions on the question said they though the Professor was right. Interestingly enough, young people themselves were almost evenly divided on the question, like their elders. But from many young people came strong objections: "The Professor may be right in what he says about those college boys," a Middle Westerner replied, "but out here where we still work out-of-doors we're tough enough for any professor."

2. President Roosevelt's statement that a third of America is ill-fed finds striking confirmation in the beliefs of those interviewed, however. The survey found that approximately four families in every ten thought they were going without foods that make for better health—chiefly because they don't have the money. Obviously the largest number of these families were those of the lowest income group—composed of families earning less than $20 a week.

60% Adequate

Since medical authorities trace a definite relationship between diet and physical vigor, perhaps the most significant section of the whole survey is that which deals with dietary deficiencies—as ordinary men and women see those deficiencies themselves.

The survey asked: "Would the health of your family be better if you had more money each week to spend on food?"

Sixty per cent of those interviewed said "No," that their diet was already adequate for health—a figure representing approximately 20 million families out of the nation's total 33 millions.

But 40 per cent (or approximately 13 million families) thought they would be more healthy if they had more money each week to buy food. The replies were:

Health no better	**60%**
Health would be better	**40%**

To see whether or not the people's ideas of healthful foods agreed with well-established dietary standards, the Institute asked the latter individuals: "If you had more money, what foods would you spend it on?"

Meat Is Desired

Some nutrition experts may be shocked by a few of the choices, but here is what the Institute was told:

First and foremost on the list of desired foods was "meat."

Next came "vegetables," "fruits" and dairy products, with milk, butter and cheese listed under the latter.

The complete replies to the question can be summarized as follows:

WOULD SPEND ON:	
"Meat"—with beef mentioned first among specific items	**37%**
"Vegetables"—largely unspecified, but with potatoes leading the list of specific items	**31**
"Fruit"—including fresh and stewed fruits	**27**
"Dairy Products"—with milk specified by nearly three-fourths of those listed in this category	**21**
Foods which voters simply classed, without details, as "good, solid food." This comment came frequently from persons on relief	**16**
"Bread and Cereals"—including "flour" and "cornmeal"	**7**
Eggs	**7**
Foods with a large sugar content—such as chocolate, pastries, desserts and other "sweets"	**5**
"Foods with more vitamins"	**2**
All Other Answers	**14**

Since the respondent was not limited to one particular choice, the total percentages add, of course, to more than 100 per cent. In addition one voter in every 10 in this group said he "didn't know" what foods he would buy.

Among men and women earning $20 or more per week, only 20 per cent said their family health would be improved by having more money to spend on food.

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

On the other hand, 70 per cent of those earning less than $20 a week said they were conscious of lacks in diet.

DEC 22 1940

Sectionally the greatest lacks were reported in the south, where 59 per cent said they needed more for food. The survey included a cross-section of southern Negroes, generally conceded to suffer from the lowest living standards of any large group.

Persons who said they agreed with Professor Sorokin that American youth need "toughening up" were asked what they would suggest for this purpose. Interestingly enough almost none suggested that improved diet might be a factor.

Chief suggestion was: "Give them military training"—an attitude which helps to explain some of the majority support found for peace-time conscription in the institute's earlier surveys this year.

Other suggestions for increasing civilian stamina were "more work for young people," "plenty of idleness," "planned physical exercise" and "hiking clubs."

Some added that if enough young men can't be called in America's peace-time draft, there ought to be special civilian training centers set up for physical exercise apart from his work, and that a far larger number would like to take part in an exercise program.

The answers were:

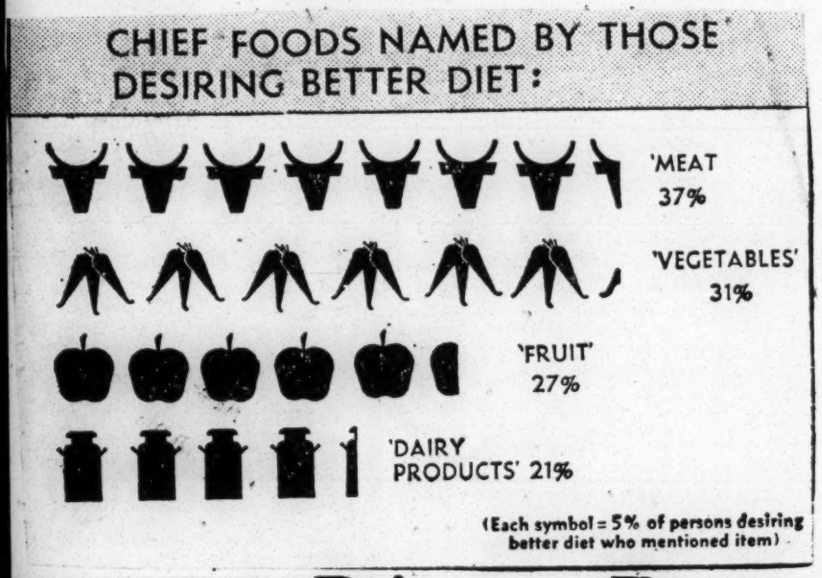
"Do you happen to take regular physical exercises now?"

Yes—24%	**No—76%**

"It has been suggested that the federal government organize a national program to interest more people in taking regular exercise

to improve the health of the country. Would you approve of such a program?"

Yes—71% No—29%


CHIEF FOODS NAMED BY THOSE DESIRING BETTER DIET:
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'DAIRY PRODUCTS' 21%
(Each symbol = 5% of persons desiring better diet who mentioned item)

Scant Diets Deter Family Health, Say Millions In America

Light Shed On Basic Physical Goal In National Defense By Gallup Poll; Whether Youth Is Soft Is Disputed

BY DR. GEORGE GALLUP

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DEC 22 1940

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Chief suggestion was: "Give them military training" — an attitude which helps to explain some of the majority support found for peacetime conscription in the Institute's earlier surveys this year.

Some added that if enough young men can't be called in America's peacetime draft, there ought to be special civilian training centers set up for physical exercise.

Other suggestions for increasing civilian stamina were "more manual work for young people," "jobs instead of idleness," "planned physical exercise" and "hiking and outdoor clubs."

Further questions in the Institute survey revealed that only about one adult in four takes regular physical exercise apart from his work, and that a far larger number would like to take part in an exercise program.

The answers were:

"Do you happen to take regular physical exercises now?"

Yes—24% No—76%

"It has been suggested that the federal government organize a national program to interest more people in taking regular exercise to improve the health of the country. Would you approve of such a program?

Yes—71% No—29%

"Would you be willing to take part in such a program yourself?"

Yes—65% No—35%

Three years ago a study conducted in Britain by the British Institute of Public Opinion showed that in England, the world home of the "constitutional," approximately 44 per cent of those interviewed said they took regular daily exercise, mentioning games, hiking and setting-up exercises chiefly.

GET EQUITABLE SHARE; FIRST FOR 78 YEARS

A.K.A. Sorority Which Has Spent $15,000 In Health Project Led Senate Fight

Argus 6/14/40 St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—For the first time in 78 years an amendment providing for an equitable proportion of a federal appropriation being given to Negroes on the basis of need in places where separate facilities are required by law, passed the Senate last week through dogged persistance and grim determination of the National Non Partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The modified amendment that the Council has succeeded in getting Senator Warren Barbour of New Jersey to introduce was passed, which provided for the hospital facilities which will be made available on the passage of this bill and will be made available to all persons residing in territorial area, without regard to the financial ability of the person to pay, without discrimination on account of sex, race, creed or color.

This is a continuation of the fight for better health conditions for Negroes that began 6 years ago by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, in which not only time, effort, and energy has been thrown into the fight but more than $15,000.00 has been spent to date trying to raise the health standards of the low wage group of Negroes.

Fought To Finish

The fight to get Federal Aid has been the most unrelenting, colorful and best organized in the history of molding legislation for the benefit of the masses of Negroes. The last battle occurred in the congressional hearings where the request for this amendment was made. This was not only refused but despite excellent presentations by Dr. Paul Cornely, chairman of the Steering Committee organized by the Council of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, Nat'l President of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. Carl Roberts, legislative representative of the National Medical Association; Mr. Ernest Carney, National President of the National Hospital Association; and Attorney Charles H. Houston, of the NAACP, there was no mention made of the dire need for Health facilities for Negroes in the report of the commitee. There was nothing in the revised bill that by the wildest stretch of imagination could be interpreted to take care of this problem in a practical way. It then became a matter of getting it added from the floor which is a most difficult matter, even on non controversial issues. (Any Senator will most likely consider a racial amendment a controversial issue because of the southern bloc). The Non Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority would not say die. The amendment not only was introduced from the floor of the Senate, but was passed without a dissenting vote which is a record.

To Put Negro On Board

The National Hospital Construction Act which passed is a bill which appropriates $63,000,000.00 for the construction and improvement of existing hospitals and equipment. In getting the amendment added it will mean that perhaps some $4,000,000.00 more will be spent on hospitals for Negroes that would have been spent had the amendment not been added.

The Council has also been given assurances that a Negro will be one of the eight persons on the National Advisory Board which passes on the places where the hospitals are to be situated and the rules and regulations governing the hospitals and further safeguard the interests of America's largest and most neglected minority. An immediate fight was begun in the House, by the Council to get the bill through there.

Credit Rockefeller

Sirs:

Your article on Negro health (TIME, April 8) is a brilliant and informing review. I am amazed that so much significant material could be so graphically portrayed in such a brief space.

Just one suggestion. While you pay a tribute to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which we appreciate, the fact is that the Rockefeller Boards have contributed the really substantial sums to Negro medical education and health. In fact, in the whole field of Negro and southern welfare the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board have put in ten times as much as the Rosenwald Fund. Since we have not large funds, we accomplish a great part of our results by consultation and stimulation; our officers are constantly in the field close to the firing lines. Thus we sometimes get more credit for results than we deserve.

EDWIN R. EMBREE
President

Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Ill.

EXPECT 300,000 SYPHILITICS WILL BE AMONG CONSCRIPTS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. (ANP) —Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, declares that according to his belief, some 300,000 cases of active syphilis will be found among the 16,500,000 men required to register and because of this he is urging under the new conscription laws, the government to make preparations to care for those rejected because of this and other venereal diseases.

SEP 28 1940

Advocating blood tests for all registrants in order to determine the extent of the dread disease among the group registered, Dr. Parran is making strenuous efforts to have the disease wiped out entirely if possible in the registration age groups.

Young men rejected by the draft because of hernia, infected tonsils or teeth, remedial eye effects, crippling conditions, goiter, etc., will be encouraged to correct these defects at the government expense, Dr. Parran said, when they could not pay for treatment themselves.

SEP 28 1940

Thus thousands of potential soldiers otherwise lost to the army could be placed in military service it was explained. In the last war syphillis was surpassed only by influenza and actual war injury, as a crippler of men.

Senator Davis Urges Six Negro Hospitals

8-10-40 Courier

Washington, Aug. 8.—Construction of six 100-bed hospitals for Negroes in the South as part of the Federal Government's forthcoming $60,000,000 hospital-building program, was urged by Senator James J. Davis (Rep., Pa.) speaking over the Mutual Broadcasting System on Thursday night.

Another speaker on the program was the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, sponsor of the movement.

Senator Davis said in part:

"I voted for the $60,000,000 appropriation to build needed hospitals in the rural areas and economically depressed districts because I believe there is a great need for such a program.

REQUEST IS MODEST

"Your request is a modest one and I believe you will get the hospitals. You need them. Nobody can deny that. There is no reasonable excuse that could be offered for your not getting them."

"The South," said the Rev. Mr. Carnegie, "is where 10,000,000 Negroes live and where the need for adequate hospitalization of the Negro sick and hospital facilities for the training of colored physicians and nurses is woeful.

8-10-40

"Unless separate hospitals are built for the colored race, it will not be benefited by a hospital building program such as the Government is about to undertake."

He suggested that the hospitals be situated in Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Charleston, S. C., and Dallas.

Southern Health Officers Urged To Use Negro Medics

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Medical circles are watching with interest, developments in public health in the southern states, hopeful that additional barriers may be broken down as a result of a resolution fostered by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago at a recent meeting held here. Dr. Bousfield was one of the invited guests at the meeting of State and Territorial Health Officers which convened at the U. S. Public Health Building. When the subject of national defense was broached, Director Baker of Alabama introduced a resolution suggested by Dr. Bousfield, urging southern state health officers to provide ways and means of training additional Negro doctors within their states in public health. The resolution carried. Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General, presided at the meeting.

Says Lack Of Hospitals Is Cause Of Negro Death Rate

Daily World

PHILADELPHIA—(A N P)—Lack of more hospital and medical facilities is chiefly responsible for the Negro's high death rate from tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease and childbirth, Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, pointed out in delivering the commencement address at the 29th commencement exercises of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, Dr. Henry M. Minton, medical director, held Thursday evening.

"The following facts and figures may be revealing and interesting," declared Minister Walton. "In the United States there is one hospital for each 107,00 colored, and one hospital for each 19,000 white; there is one hospital bed for each 1,000 colored and there are seven beds for each 1110 white; there are 1.1 physicians and hospital beds available to each colored physician and seven hospital beds available to each white physician.

"In the state of Mississippi where the colored population out numbers the white population there are 65 hospital beds for 1,000,000 colored citizens, on for each 16,000, and 8,000 hospital beds for slightly less than 1,000,000 white citizens, or one for each 125. In Texas there are less than 200 beds for 850,000 colored citizens or one for each 42,000, compared to 28,000 beds for 4,000,000 white citizens or one for each 125.

"There are said to be approximately 8,000 Negro graduate nurses in the United States. In view of the federal government's hospital construction program, the contemplated future opening of hospitals for Negroes under state, local and private auspices, and the campaign vigorously waged on behalf of preventive medical care, for me to venture the prediction that there will be openings for 2,000 additional Negro nurses in the near future should be no overstatement. There are some 500 Negro women employed as public health nurses in the United States. This number should be augmented by 200 within the next year or two."

Minister Walton said it is encouraging to note that instead of merely viewing wtih alarm the high death rate of Negroes, officials of government and civicly-minded white Americans are beginning seriously to regard it as a community problem rather than solely the Negro's problem; for when ever the Negro's deah rate is high the tell-tale figures have a direct bearing on the death rate of the community as a whole.

Urge Training Of Negro Medics In The South

SEP 28 1940

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Medical circles are watching with interest, developments in public health in the southern states, hopeful that additional barriers may be broken down as a result of a resolution fostered by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago at a recent meeting held here.

Dispatch

Dr. Bousfield was one of the invited guests at the meeting of State and Territorial Health Officers when convened at the U. S. Public Health Building.

When the subject of national defense was broached, Director Baker of Alabama introduced a resolution suggested by Dr. Bousfield, urging southern state health officers to provide ways and means of training additional Negro doctors within their states in public health.

Ala.

The resolution carried. Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General, presided at the meeting.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 14, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The midsummer concert of the Booker T. Washington High school band, scheduled for last Monday, was postponed on account of inclement weather. It will be held tomorrow night at Big Bethel A. M. E. church under auspices of the Sunday school.

Some idea of the ability of this ensemble of young Negro musicians may be gained from the following program, which has been released by Professor E. A. Starling, its director:

Overture: "Spirit of the Age" (Huff).

March: "Silver Jubilee" (Losey)

Scenes from Operaland introducing: "Raymond Overture," "Bohemian Girl," "Faust," "Carmen," "William Tell."

March "Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa).

Novelty: "Blind Man's Movie" (original).

March: "Onward Christian Soldiers" (Beyer).

Victor Herbert Favorites: "March of the Toys," "Absinthe Frappe," "Because You're Away," "When You're Away," "I Can't Do the Sun," "I'm Falling in Love With Someone," "Gypsy Love Song," "Italian Street Song," "Kiss Me Again" and the "Irish Have a Great Day."

Because of its current importance, we are quoting in the Bulletin this week from an article by A. Philip Randolph for Opportunity Magazine of July on "Socialized Medicine."

"Socialized medicine is a controversial question. Some doctors are for it. Others are against it. It is opposed on the one hand because it is alleged to be socialism; on the other because it is said not to benefit either patient or doctor, and not to contribute to the progress of medicine as a science or art.

Not Socialism.

"First, let us determine what socialized medicine is not. It is not socialism. Socialism means the social ownership and democratic operation of the social tools and natural resources of production and exchange for service. There is no intention to establish social ownership of doctors. Socialized medicine will not compel a patient to accept a particular doctor, but will prevent a patient with smallpox or any harmful disease from refusing medical aid.

"Dr. Henry Sigerist, professor of the history of medicine in Johns Hopkins University, points out that 'This country loses every year 10 billion dollars as a result of illness. The population spends $3,700,000,000 yearly for medical care. Every wage earner loses annually eight calendar or sever working days on account of illness, and the loss of earnings amounts to about a half billion dollars a year.'

"Considering the present statussy of medical science, about one-third of deaths are premature, and the capital value of these preventable deaths has been estimated to be over $6,000,000,000.

Higher Mortality Rate.

"For instance, 'In 1936, the mortality rate for Negroes in New Jersey was 16.1 per thousand population as compared with 10.4 per thousand for the general population. The rate of tuberculosis in 1936 was 37.3 per hundred thousand population for white, but 190.0 for Negroes. The white infant mortality rate was 44 per thousand live births the same year; for Negroes, the rate was nearly double, 79.5 per thousand. The disparity in these rates for infant and tuberculosis mortality can be taken as a strong reflection of the differing conditions under which Negro and white babies are born and Negro and white families live.'

"Public medicine will do several things: It will improve the health of the American people in general and of the Negro people in particular, and it will provide increased income and professional opportunities for Negro doctors."

House Gives V.I. Fund for Leprosy

OCT 5 1940

WASHINGTON

Because of the National Defense Program, which means that a large number of troops will be going to the Virgin Islands from continental America, the House recently appropriated $8,255 for leprosy-control work there during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

This sum is the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Bill for 1941. Gov. W. Cramer told the House appropriations sub-committee that the incidence of leprosy in the islands is probably as high as anywhere in the world.

"On the island of St. Croix," he said, "out of every 5,000 people examined there were found 26 new cases of leprosy. The ratio is around 7 persons in each 1000."

Baltimore Md.

Marie Ala.
Forum Sun
Sept. 27 1941

There is a shortage of Negro doctors. The Committee on Interracial Cooperation states that instead of 119 young doctors as in 1927, there were graduated only 75 in 1939. With 168 internships available in our hospitals there are only 138 to fill them. So serious to the welfare o fthe race and to the whole country is this shortage considered that last year during the annual clinic at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, a three hour round-table discussion was conducted dealing with this problem.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE at WORK

(A PROPHECY)

In the December, 1939, issue of Opportunity Magazine, there appeared an excellent article by Carl Glennis Roberts, M. D., of Chicago, Illinois. The author, who is opposed to socialized medicine, entitled his article, "It's Free! Come and Get It! or 'Do We Need Socialized Medicine'?"

Dr. Roberts writes: "The advocates of socialized medicine have avoided placing befor the public a clear-cut, technically correct, definition. The average layman first wants to know, 'what do we mean by the term socialized medicine'? He is entitled to a full frank answer. So let us cut out the frills and camouflage and state in plain terms that it means the 'governmental supervision, control and management of the production and distribution of medical services and care'."

In this day when socialism and socialists were never more unpopular, how reminiscent this definition is of the definition of the Socialist Party! This Party is the group which aims at governmental ownership, control, and management of the sources of wealth and the means of wealth's distribution. And there you have it:—the railroads and mines are not yet governmentally owned, therefore, the government will own the practice of medicine. Soon it will own the practice of law and the political lawyers who talk so glibly in favor of socialized medicine will be the first to yell their protests against "socialized law." They will be the loudest yellers, too.

Dr. Roberts continues. "If the average layman understands and wants socialism and politics in his medicine or any other field, he is entitled to his opinion and vote, the least we should do is to see that he knows what he is really letting himself in for."

And if he favors the socialization of medicine he is letting himself in for a-plenty!

Of late a new voice has been heard among the job-seeking hordes of politicians and social workers of both the leading parties of America. It is a strange voice, but it is not sweet. It is a strident voice and it shouts in the accents of Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and Company. "Whether or not you want this or that socialized, you must have this or that socialized because we will it so!"

If these Democratic or Republican socializers are not stopped, among the things which free-born Americans will have to take will be medicine in a form that will give them a taste of what medical practice under Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and Company is like.

In a limited sense there is something mildly socialistic about the Industrial Commission of Ohio set-up. This Commission was established "for the purpose of providing compensation to workmen and their dependents, for death, injuries or occupational disease, occasioned in the course of such workmen's employment." The chronically ill, who have been injured while at work, know full well that the politicians have well-nigh ruined the just administration of the Workmen's Compensation Laws of Ohio. At this writing, the affairs of the Ohio Industrial Commission have been so frozen by the inactivity and ineptitude of the inexperienced 1939-1940 batch of political favorites that the Commission would remind a transplanted Eskimo of the great Greenland ice-cap.

Socialize anything and everything that is showing a profit and wreck it with political mismanagement. Socialize anything and everything that will lead the unsuspecting voter into thinking that he is getting something for nothing when, in truth, he is only increasing the number of inept well-paid politicians and social workers who will sit on plenary boards at good salaries and affront the groaning taxpayer with their injustices and imbecilities. Socialize medicine, the most intellectual profession of all professions when it is practiced freely by free - born, aggressive, imaginative American citizens who have the doctor's degree. Socialize medicine, even though the doctors do not want their honored profession socialized. Socialize medicine and turn it over to the politicians and social workers.

Stalin and Hitler are big tyrants. Machiavelli, that 15th century master of political trickery, said truthfully, "I would rather be dominated by a big tyrant than a little one."

Any inept person, be he politician social worker or doctor, is a little tyrant in the making. These are the people who will swarm on the boards and panels to be set up for the administration of socialized medicine.

Over 400 years ago Machiavelli also said, "Politically speaking, there is only one thing worse than crime and that is ineptitude." A few people will agree with Machiavelli. If socialized medicine is permitted to become a fact, a great many more people will be forced to agree with the Italian master of political chicanery.

Domination by little tyrants, by inept tyrants, that is what the chronically sick will be in for. When they give the long list of their old ailments to the inept little tyrants they will be told, "You have been coming here for months. You are a pest. Your case is full of grief." If the person has a nervous ailment, he will be told, "You imagine that you are sick. Get out and don't bother this Board with your so-called ailments."

Domination by little tyrants is the most hateful form of tyranny. Americans, in the main, have not learned it yet. They will learn about it before long if they don't rise up and smite the elements at work in this free country who mean to bring about this most hateful form of tyranny.

Under socialized medicine the chronically or nervously ill will be pushed and shoved around as if they were just so many horses, mules or cows. The chronically ill will limp into the office of the socialized doctor. He will tell the doctor, "My rheumatism hurts me so much that I can hardly drag one foot after another." The doctor will have an X-ray picture taken of the bones and joints of the patient. The patient will be told curtly, "The X-ray shows very little arthritis. You are malingering; you are pretending that you are sick so you won't have to get up early in the morning to go to work." It will make no difference to the politico-socialized doctor that some people are more sensitive to pain than others; that a little arthritis disables some people more than a great deal will disable others. That will not matter. The hapless sufferer will be turned into the central office as a pretender who, in the future, is to be shunned as if he were poison:—blackballed, if you please.

In a sense, the present set-up of the Industrial Commission of Ohio is an example of what socialized medical procedure will be. The chronically or nervously sick who have received their injuries in industry must, perforce, have dealings with the Industrial Commission. They know now what socialized medical procedure will be. They also know what is meant by the term "little tyrant." The word "inept" has a definite and true meaning to them.

If socialized medicine comes to America, nearly all the inept doctors who are failures in private practice will use whatever political "pull" they may have to angle themselves into paying positions on the socialized medical boards. Unfitted for general practice these doctors will carry their inborn inefficiency with them. They will be efficient only in tyrannizing over the chronically sick and helpless.

But it will be the poor who will receive the worst treatment. It has been so in the past. It is so now and there is no promise that it will not be so in the future.

The chronically sick black - man will learn more bitterly than even the chronically sick white-man that ineptitude is worse than crime. And he will learn more bitterly than his white cousin-in-misery that existence under a big tyrant is better than life under a horde of little tyrants.

Some will say that this is not a fair picture of what will happen to the chronically sick under socialized medicine. To these ones, the only reply is "Vote for socialized medicine. Use your influence with the politicians to bring it about. But before you do, ask yourself. What is happening to the chronically sick and nervously debilitated person under the 1939-1940 set-up that has ruined the just administration and ignored the true object for establishing the Ohio Industrial Commission? Is there ineptitude in the Commission; is there the hateful domination exercised by little tyrants?' "

The energetic, progressive doctor who knows how to establish himself in a successful private practice by treating his patients as if they were free-born American citizens like himself, will refuse to have his intellect strangled by a long list of cock-eyed rattle-brained rules such as the administrators of socialized medicine will inevitably thrust upon him. He will refuse to ask permission to change bandages twice a day instead of every other day, according to the regulations of expense-cutting, political administrators. His gorge will rise at having to ask some tin-horn political doctor who has failed in private practice, "May I use short wave diathermy on Mr. Jones' arthritic joints?" Caring nothing about politics, the successful private physician will avoid contacts with the spayed politico-medics and their counterfeit communism. To him they will be just so much Marxian mildew tainting the American body politic.

The modern American physician in successful private practice, thank God! is a lusty, freedom loving, highly educated fellow. In him are the iron-like qualities that help him to continue in private practice where, in spite of

Hell and high-water and the encroachments of the socializers of medicine (and everything else), he is a success. He may be a gruff fellow, but he is a worshipful gentleman, usually of Nordic origin, who does not push patients around as if they were dumb driven cattle, nor does he cast a baleful eye upon nervously sick patients and accuse them of being pretenders who don't want to work. He makes a few tests, asks a few well-directed, intelligent questions, does some pondering, and then, like as not, he writes out the right prescription and gives some sound advice with horse-sense in it.

This is the kind of man that Americans want for their doctor. He is the kind of man they will go to when they are sick.

But Americans, beware! In a few years socialized medicine may drive him to starvation and eventual extinction.

And when socialized medicine has forced the disappearance of this fine American physician, who then will be the true friend of the chronically or nervously sick person?

Will that friend be the inept, little tyrant with a flair for politics whom the Commissars of American Health will force the sick ones to take whether they like this doctor or not?

Confidence goes a long way toward the cure of disease. Will the sick have confidence in a pesky little bureaucrat, perhaps not of their race or religion? Will they willingly bare their most intimate family secrets for the sake of "red tape" and the "record" to an utter stranger whom they do not like and, therefore, do not want?

Under the caption "What do the Reliefers Think?" Doctor Roberts writes: "Most of the 'reliefers' who have graduated from the privations of medical care as they knew it in the days of 'two chickens for every pot,' into the modern luxury of the W. P. A. with prosperity still 'just around the corner' are no starry eyed believers in the beneficence of a governmental fairy godmother. Although the depression destroyed their morale even to the point of losing their self-reliance and will to work, it has not destroyed their independence of thought. Do not be surprised, therefore, if to the siren political call of the 1940 campaign 'It's Free! Come and Get It'! they respond in a razzing strain nourished by a long experience with our advance guard of socialized medical care called 'relief' with a cynical 'Oh Yeah?'"

Socialized medicine will shatter the morale of the future free-born American doctor. And when his morale has been destroyed the death rate will rise. Then we can all stand on the curbstones and "Watch the Hearses Go By."

JUNIUS.

THOSE INFANTILE PARALYSIS HOSPITALS

Following the success of this year's "March of Dimes" campaign which netted well over a million dollars, the President recommended the establishment of a number of hospitals and clinics for the treatment of the victims of this disease.

It is suggested that these hospitals be scattered over the country and be under the supervision of the various States.

The suggestion in general is a praiseworthy one.

But what assurance have Negroes, five-sixths of whom reside in the South, that they will receive the same consideration and treatment as other sufferers?

After many years of raising funds by holding President's balls and soliciting contributions from all citizens irrespective of color, there is only one hospital in the South designed to handle Negro sufferers from infantile paralysis.

If Negro infantile paralysis victims do not get to the hospital at Tuskegee Institute they are out of luck.

The hospital at Warm Springs, Ga., which has been the greatest beneficiary of these funds contributed by the whole nation, refuses to admit Negro children and adults, and there is no record of President Roosevelt ever having raised his voice in behalf of their admittance.

Now it may be that the money allotted to and administered by the various Southern States will be justly spent so that Negro cripples will not be neglected, but there is almost nothing in the history of the South to indicate that they will get a square deal.

We hope that in each and every State these funds will be administered by Christian men and women who will see to it that all infantile paralysis sufferers are treated with equal kindness, skill and justice, regardless of their color.

Anything less will be a national disgrace.

BIRTH CONTROL EXHIBIT BARRED

Courier 7-13-40 Pittsburgh, Pa

Catholics Use Political Power to Force Exposition Authority to Withdraw Margaret Sanger Exhibit—She Raps Church.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Mrs. Margaret Sanger, president of the National Birth Control Federation, of New York, bitterly assailed the Roman Catholic church here Monday for allegedly using political pressure to force the cancellation of a birth control exhibit at the American Negro Exposition which opened last Thursday in Chicago.

The cancellation of the exhibit was announced in Chicago Sunday by Claude Barnett, a member of the Exposition Authority. Mr. Barnett said that Catholic organizations had protested so vigorously and had brought so much pressure to bear that the Authority was forced to withdraw the exhibit which had been arranged by Mrs. Sanger's Federation.

Informed of the action, Mrs. Sanger, an internationally famous advocate of birth control, lashed out at the Catholic Church, declaring that the Federation had arranged the exhibit at the invitation of a member of the Exposition Authority last March, she said:

"This is not a matter of the right or wrong of birth control. It concerns a fundamental threat to the rights of a free democratic people. We Americans are bending every effort to prepare ourselves to defend our freedom and democratic principles.

"The time has come to determine whether the Roman Catholic church or any other minority group shall be permitted to use political power to prevent the spread of knowledge which has become a recognized part of public health education and accepted medical practice."

The opposing groups were believed to have been able to put political pressure on the Exposition Authority because of $75,000 grants given the celebration by the state of Illinois and the Federal government.

DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD WANTS PHYSICIANS TRAINED IN SOUTH

Globe and Independent Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (ANP)—Medical circles are watching with interest, developments in public health in the southern states, hopeful that additional barriers may be broken down as a result of a resolution fostered by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago at a recent meeting held here. Dr. Bousfield was one of the invited guests at the meeting of State and Territorial Health Officers which convened at the U. S. Public Health Building. When the subject of national defense was broached, Director Baker of Alabama introduced a resolution suggested by Dr. Bousfield, urging southern state health officers to provide ways and means of training additional Negro doctors within their states for public health. The resolution carried. Dr. Thomas Parren U. S. Surgeon General, presided at the meeting.

OCT 11 1940

WHITE WOMAN M.D. ATTACKS RACE IN SYPHILIS ARTICLE

Says Darker Race is More Promiscuous than Others; NAACP Protests

NEW YORK.— A vigorous protest against an unsupported statement in a so-called scientific article that the black race is guilty of "presumably greater promiscuity" and that therefore Negroes are "more susceptible" to gonorrhea was sent, last week, to the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc., by the NAACP.

The statement, characterized by the NAACP as "vicious slander against a whole race," appeared in the January bulletin of the Social Hygiene Committee of the health assocaition and was under the signature of Dr. Emily Dunning Barrington, white. The article is entitled "Gonorrhea in the Female" and the sentence about Negroes reads:

"Some races are apparently more susceptible, as for instance the Negroes, but the reason for this may largely be due to the presumably greater promiscuity of the black race."

Statement Challenged

The NAACP letter asked if Dr. Barringer is prepared to prove that Negroes are more promiscuous than other races and challenged sharply her right to include a mere presumption in a supposed scientific article which brands a whole race.

"The net effect of Dr. Barringer's article," said the NAACP," is to plant the idea firmly that practically all Negroes are infected with a loathsome venereal disease and that they are more promiscuous, as a racial characteristic, than other races. This is a great and cruel libel.

"The principal damage of the statement lies in its effect upon the earning of a livelihood by colored people. This association knows of no study, made on an unbiased scientific basis, which shows Negroes to be more promiscuous than other races. We wish to register our emphatic protest against the Barringer article and to demand a retraction and an apology."

Frank Kiernan, director of the health association, has acknowledged the protest, stating that it would be taken up with the social hygiene committee, and saying: "please be assured that our association .. entertains only the highest regard and opinion of the colored people .. every proper step will be taken to correct the mistake that was made through unfortunate inadvertence in permitting the passage to which you object being quoted in our publication."

Although the article bore Dr. Barringer's name as the author, at the end was appdended a reference to the book, "Hankbook of Social Hygiene," by Long and Goldberg.

Doctor Attacks Race in Social Disease Article

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GAINS AGAINST SYPHILIS

NATIONAL SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY on February 1st suggests the timeliness of a review of recent gains against syphilis, the nation's leading public health problem. Although it is too early in the present campaign to say what reductions in prevalence have been realized, it is not too early for an estimate regarding future success.

Four years of enlightened public attitudes toward the so-called venereal diseases, and a great deal of hard work, have brought impressive increases in facilities for diagnosis and treatment everywhere. New or improved laboratories have appeared, new legislation aimed at disease control has been formulated, and vast inroads have been made against ignorance surrounding these hitherto unmentionable maladies.

Today, nineteen states require examinations for syphilis in applicants for marriage licenses, seventeen provide for similar tests in expectant mothers. None of these laws is over three years old, most are only one or two. And other states are considering them.

Until recently, only inadequate budgets were available in the several states for control of syphilis and gonorrhea. Now, virtually every state provides free drugs to physicians for infected patients and a marked improvement in standards of medical care is in evidence. Additional achievements include: increases in the number of persons tested and treated for syphilis, improvement in case-finding and case-holding facilities, greater participation by industry and labor in the campaign, and significant widening of public understanding of the problems of syphilis control.

But most of the task remains before us despite these remarkable gains. Syphilis still strikes an estimated 1,000,000 yearly, numbers its general prevalence at 6,500,000. True it is that great forward strides have been made.

FACTS ABOUT MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS

The recent publication of the annual study of motor accidents by the Travelers Insurance Company depicts some very valuable information and should serve to help curve so many accidents. The report reveals that 32,100 persons were killed in motor car accidents, and 1,210,200 injured, during 1939. The report also shows that reckless driving accounted for 14.7 per cent of the fatalities; driving on the wrong side of the road for 14.6 per cent; driving without the right of way for 13.5 and that 11.6 per cent were killed when drivers went off the road.

All of this should serve as a warning to persons who value life. Most car accidents are uncalled for. We notice that the report failed to mention what we considered one of the greatest causes of motor accidents. No mention was made of how many accidents were caused by drinking drivers and the relation of liquor to motor car accidents.

Publication Retracts Slur Made On Race

T.B. Association Expresses Regret Over Incident

NEW YORK — Complete retraction of a supposedly scientific article written by Dr. Emily D. Barringer, slandering the race, which appeared in the January issue of the Social Hygiene Bulletin, published and distributed by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, was announced by the NAACP this week.

The retraction, carried on the front page of the February number of the bulletin, expresses the regret of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Social Hygiene Committee, and the editor of the publication for having allowed the article to appear.

EXCEPTION NOTED

The sentence appearing in Dr. Barringer's article entitled "Gonorrhea in the Female," to which the NAACP took exception reads as follows:

"Some races are apparently more susceptible, as for instance the Negroes, but the reason for this may largely be due to the presumably greater promiscuity of the black race."

The NAACP characterized the article as a "vicious slander against a whole race." Announcement of the retraction, and a copy of the bulletin containing it, was made by Frank Kiernan, director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, in a letter sent to the NAACP. The bulletin is distributed by the association to professional workers in the health field.

Better Child Health

Democracy is not working as well as it might when in the year 1920 the infant death rate among Negroes is twice as high as among the white population. Democracy is working to obvious effect when in the year 1934 the Negro infant death rate is a fourth to a third lower than in 1920. It is well that we keep in mind the gap that separates the underprivileged "one-third" from the better situated two-thirds. It is only honest to remember the progress made by that underprivileged one-third.

Democracy obviously had not ceased to work in the case of immigrant mothers and their children when the crash of ten years ago overtook us. Back in the year 1916 the infant death rate was 68 for the children of mothers born in Scandinavia and 148 for the children of mothers born in Poland. In the year 1932 the high infant death rate was 61 for the children of Polish mothers, and the low death rate was 43 for another group.

Two things will be noted. In 1932 the highest, or worst, death rate was lower than the lowest, or best, death rate in 1916. In the second place, the spread between best and worst in 1932, amounting to 18 points, was less than one-fourth as great as in 1916, when it was 80 points. Not only was the whole body of America's immigrant population moving to higher levels, but the more backward immigrant groups were catching up with the leaders. This may justly be called democracy at work.

Four Negro Health Heads In The U.S.

CHICAGO, April 24, (ANP)—Currently there are four Negro health supervisors in the nation with the prospect that a fifth will soon be appointed in Philadelphia, a checkup showed this week.

Dr. Maceo Williams, a Harvard graduate, a health supervisor in Baltimore and Dr. C. M. Young, who finishes at the University of Minnesota, occupies a similar position in Louisville. Dr. Walter H. Maddux, who has a federal position, is director of the Slossfield Health center in Birmingham and Dr. John B. West is a district health supervisor in New York City.

Four Negro Health Supervisors in Nation

CHICAGO, April 25—(ANP)—Currently there are four Negro health supervisors in the nation with the prospect that a fifth will soon be appointed in Philadelphia, a check-up showed this week.

Dr. Maceo Williams, a Harvard graduate, a health supervisor in Baltimore, and Dr. C. M. Young, who finishes at the University of Minnesota, occupies a similar position in Louisville. Dr. Walter H. Maddux, who has a Federal position, is director of the Slossfield Center in Birmingham, and Dr. John B. West is a district health supervisor in New York City.

Say Socialized Medicine Will Exclude Poor

Medic Claims Voluntary Subscription Will Be Too Costly

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May.—That many impoverished Negroes might be excluded from socialized medicine in New Jersey was expressed last week by Dr. Norman P. Scott, executive assistant of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

Dr. Scott, who spoke at the semi-annual session of the New Jersey State Medical Association held at Bordentown Manual Training School, said that although the plan (now before the state legislature) would help low-wage earners, the poorer Negroes would be left out, because they would be unable to provide the voluntary subscription.

Nearly 53 members, representing approximately half the Negro physicians in the state, attended the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in unanimous selection of the present officers namely: President, E. A. Robinson, M. D. Asbury Park; Vice President, Marcus Wheatland, M.D., Camden; Regional Vice Presidents: George E. Bell, M.D., Trenton; James Vaughn, M.D., Camden; J. Hurlong Scott, M.D., Atlantic City; J. B. Massey, M.D., New Brunswick; Secretary H. Donald Marshall, M.D., New Brunswick; Treasurer: R. M. Fowler, M.D., Atlantic City.

Board of Trustees

W. G. Alexander, M.D., Chairman, Orange; Albert E. Forsythe, M. D., Atlantic City; A. S. Mason, M. D., Salem; the Presidents; the Regional Vice Presidents.

The following physicians were in attendance: Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange; Dr. Spurgeon Sparks, Orange; Dr. W. L. Longshore, Orange; Dr. Benoit Isaacs, Orange; Dr. G. E. Bell, Montclair; Dr. A. C. Thornhill, Montclair; Dr. R. W. Buckner, Newark; Dr. C. S. Janifer, Newark; Dr. J. E. Proctor, Newark; Dr. H. S. Palmer, Newark; Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, Newark; Dr. A. A. Phillips, Newark; Dr. A. E. Bythewood, Newark; Dr. R. J. Jenkins, Newark.

Dr. C. M. Jones, Bayonne; Dr. A. R. Jenkins, Englewood; Dr. H. H. Holt, Patterson; Dr. Geo. K. Andrews, Passaic; Dr. J. W. Parker, Red Bank; Dr. E. A. Robinson, Asbury Park; Dr. J. W. Vaughn, Camden; Dr. L. H. Marshall, Camden; Dr. J. S. Wiggins, Camden; Dr. M. F. Wheatland, Camden; Dr. B. S. Waugh, Camden; Dr. J. C. Jones, Camden; Dr. L. G. Brown, Elizabeth; Dr. W. H. Brown, Elizabeth; Dr. C. C. Polk, Roselle; Dr. C. T. Hill, Rahway; Dr. H. M. Brock, Westfield; Dr. H. S. Humphrey, Westfield; Dr. J. E. Stuart, Plainfield; Dr. L. P. Chappelle, Plainfield; Dr. R. V. Simms, Summit; Dr. L. W. Graddick, Morristown; Dr. H. R. Scott, Morristown; Dr. C. M. Harris, Jersey City; Dr. R. L. Moore, Magnolia; Dr. G. R. Watkins, Magnolia; Dr. H. J. Austin, Trenton; Dr. D. W. Anthony, Princeton; Dr. J. B. Massey, New Brunswick; Dr. E. G. Howell, New Brunswick; Dr. Collins E. Lewis, New Brunswick; Dr. A. S. Mason, Salem; Dr. A. E. Forsythe, Atlantic City; Dr. R. M. Fowler, Atlantic City; Dr. Stanley Lucas, Atlantic City; Dr. H. D. Marshall, Atlantic City; R. J. Powell, M.D., Atlantic City; Dr. J. H. Scott, Atlantic City; Dr. Charles Gibson, Burlington; Dr. L. G. Scott, Bridgeton; Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Philadelphia.

"Negro" Woman in Cuba, Claims Cure For Leprosy

A cure for leprosy claimed by Dionisia Majin, a Negro, has the doctors of Cuba wondering, it is reported in Havana. Physicians at the San Lasaro Hospital of El Rincon admit that patients taking the cure have improved.

On instructions from the president of Cuba the hospital doctors are experimenting with the cure and hope to announce definite results in six or eight months. Senora Majin says that she has experimented with other lepers and that after eight months the microbe has disappeared completely.

The treatment is applied with two medicines, one a salve for external use and the other a medicine taken internally. They are made with 36 different herbs. The patients swear by Senora Majin and recently threatened a riot unless given her treatment.—Enquirer.

Greenville Miss.
Democrat Times
Nov. 25, 1940

SOLDIERS AND TEETH mw

Press reports of selective service and National Guard examinations stress the deplorable fact that a great number of the rejected men are turned down because of insufficient or faulty teeth. Even with the dental qualifications more lenient than in 1917, thousands of young Americans don't have enough sound teeth to get in the army.

It isn't enough to say that at least the recruits of today are in better shape than they were in 1917. That is true. But there's considerable national self-reproach coming to the United States because of the condition of the teeth of so many men. It simply reminds us that ten and fifteen years ago when these boys were just past the baby teeth stage, they were not fortunate enough to have either parental or clinical supervision. Some, of course, are handicapped because of the lack of calcium, through pre-natal deficiencies, and that is itself a cause for shame; for in a nation which must rely on strong young men, failure to see that prospective mothers receive proper diets is a menace to future generations. But the sin of omission extends beyond the cradle. Not until very recent years have any sizeable number of school children received examinations as part of the public duty to its young. Even more indicative of national backwardness is simple hygiene is the estimate that less than 30 percent of all Americans use toothbrushes. The result? Boys still in their 'teens without enough teeth to thoroughly masticate their food; boys with deep-seated abscesses, thoroughly poisoning their system; boys with heart trouble, arthritis and other ailments directly traceable to bad teeth.

We mention the men because they are being examined. But what is true of them is also true of the young women of the country, the wives and mothers of our next generation. Toward them, as well as toward the youth whose strength is our primary protection, this country has a great social responsibility. Their health cannot be too carefully looked after. Those who can't pay and those who can pay for physical check-ups are in the same category as citizens, as soldiers, as mothers, and there must be no discrimination in the care they receive. A long time ago, the philosophers recognized that a sound mind flourishes best in a sound body. We need sound minds and sound bodies in our country.

We don't mean to be pessimistic in these remarks, for it is obvious that the health of this younger generation is better than the health of its elders; and that there is a greater awareness of responsibility than existed twenty years ago. The great strides of public health work, in the schools and in the home, the growth of clinics, the stimulant of health education programs make improvement inevitable. But we still have a long way to go before we can really make good health an even starting point for rich and poor alike. Until that happens we cannot call this a country of equal opportunity. To deride a man for failure, for sluggishness, for slow-wittedness is unfair as long as the physical determinants vary so widely as they do now. God alone knows the wasted lives that might have been productive were it not that deficient diet, chronic ailments, ignorance and heridatary disease took their premature toll of minds and ambition. The South is itself the most tragic case in point. Even now Southerners are called lazy and shiftless because of the apparent indolence of so many of its underprivileged group. But instead of laziness it is sickness, whether from hookworm that was the former, and still prevalent, scourge of the poor white and Negro, or pellegra from faulty diet, or dysentary or congenital syphilis or a score of unchecked diseases that still plague the comparatively helpless.

Perhaps the reports of army examiners will shock us into an acceleration of our efforts for improved public health. We can hardly believe that after this crisis we will return to the present gradual progress. It must be hastened, not only for the recurrent need for protection against outside dangers, but as proof that a democracy can do all that any other kind of government can do for the health of its people, and more.

—H. C.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 26, 1940

Total Survey Stumps Dr. Brady

By Dr. William Brady.

It is the universal observation and experience that pulmonary tuberculosis is more prevalent or more likely to develop in the dark complexioned among peoples or races and in individuals of any race than it is among those of light complexion. Even in prognosis the physician takes this characteristic of the disease into consideration and feels more confident of ultimate arrest or cure if the patient is on the blond side.

The general accepted explanation for this characteristic of tuberculosis of the lung (other names for which are phthisis, consumption or "going into decline") is that a skin having more pigment screens out or excludes more of the ultraviolet or other rays of sunlight, and it is the chemical or biological influence of the ultraviolet or actinic rays upon the ergosterol or other substances in the body tissues that brings about recovery or healing or prevents progress of the disease or prevents the smouldering or latent tuberculosis which is present, perhaps in lymph modes somewhere in the body of a great many if not most of us in youth, from developing into active disease.

A total survey of a heavily infected district in Chicago where the population is predominantly Negro, made by a group of physicians under Dr. Frederic Tice, of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, had embraced, up to June 18, 1940, examinations of 10,000 persons in the district, including miniature X-ray films of every individual examined. Of these 340 were white persons and 5.29 per cent of them were found to have tuberculosis, while 8,942 of them were colored persons and, contrary to the findings one would expect, only 3.71 per cent of them were found to have tuberculosis.

By "total survey," Dr. Tice and his associates mean an attempt to examine every man, woman and child in the district, including X-ray films. Expense of film alone would be prohibitive on such a scale, if the ordinary X-ray film were used. But a miniature film has been adapted for the purpose, and this costs only four or five cents for each film; it is quite satisfactory when viewed by the expert through a special viewbox which is installed in the mobile X-ray unit used by the Chicago investigators.

In Chicago in 1939 six predominantly Negro districts having 17.5 per cent of the total population of the city accounted for 47.8 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths; while the tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population in the entire city of Chicago was more than eight times as great among the Negroes as it was among the whites.

How come, then, the extraordinary low degree of active tuberculosis in the Negro population of the district in this total survey? Dr. Tice offers no explanation, merely mentions the matter in his report (J. A. M. A. October 12, 1940).

For once even Ol' Doc Brady, believe it or not, is stumped. Were it a random sample one might attribute the oddity to John J. Coincidence, but you can't shrug off total survey that way. Won't s one kindly explain it for me?

NEGROES ARE NOT ONLY GROUP THAT T B GERM ATTACKS

NOV 30 1940

KERRVILLE, Texas — For many years it was believed that the Negro had a "racial susceptibility" to tuberculosis; that, because the Negro had not built up a resistance to the disease over the years, he had a more difficult problem in overcoming tuberculosis once it became advanced.

This theory has been rejected by many outstanding authorities on tuberculosis including Dr. H. Y. Swayze, superintendent and medical director of the Kerrville State Sanatorium for Negroes at Kerrville, Texas, who has been a leader in the field of tuberculosis in Texas for more than 25 years.

"Racial Susceptibility" Theory False

Similar to the belief once held concerning heredity in tuberculosis, treatment of Negroes at the Kerrville institution supported by the state of Texas, has added substantiation that the "racial susceptibility" theory is false. Patients whose infection is not too far advanced and are suitable for various treatments have responded to such treatment as that of any other race, according to Dr. Swayze.

Instead, social and economic conditions surrounding the Negro are responsible for the high mortality rate, Dr. Swayze has said, and the knowledge now being disseminated through educational programs concerning the best methods of eradicating tuberculosis have gone far during the past ten years to decrease the death rate.

The Negro's living and working conditions generally have advanced to a large degree during the last decade especially, and this advancement has been accompanied by a decline in the mortality rate.

Poor Housing Facilities

Another factor to be considered in discussing the problem of tuberculosis among Negroes is the housing facilities. Most of the homes are overcrowded and poorly ventilated, making necessary close association of the families. Therefore, when one member of a Negro family becomes infectious, the other members will contract the disease more readily than among the white race.

Some susceptibility would probably be gained by a child in whose family several members had tuberculosis, but this could be caused by many other diseases, also. The constant presence of any disease would lower the body's resistance and give turberculosis, or practically any other ailment, a chance to infect that body.

Too, the Negro children do not receive the same care as that given white children due to economic conditions.

Unskilled Workers Hardest Hit

As is shown in mortality-rate graphs of tuberculosis, the unskilled worker or laboring class is hardest hit by the disease and a larger per cent of Negroes is at this type of work than any other.

The Negro generally does not depend on doctors as quickly as other races, and, developing as tuberculosis does, this makes it all the more difficult to overcome.

Also, Negroes, being of a more phlegmatic nature, usually fail to observe symptoms of tuberculosis as quickly as white people and therefore the disease gets a head start before they begin treatment.

Superstitution Play Large Part

NOV 30 1940

Superstitutions play an important part in the problem of tuberculosis among Negroes and much money is spent for "cures," which medical authorities hold do not exist. Rest is the only way to overcome tuberculosis; there is no short cut to recovery.

Even when the Negro has improved upon leaving a sanatorium it is difficult to continue the treatment at home due to work he usually gets. This makes it vitally important to educate all races about the cause and best means of combating the disease to decrease or eradicate the high mortality rate. This can be done only with the help of the general public, cooperating with the educational programs.

None Immune From Disease

One important thing must be remembered: tuberculosis is no respector of age, color, race or creed; it strikes anyone.

Once the tuberculosis germ gets its foothold after overcoming the body's defense organisms, the disease sets in, regardless of his race. Yet, tuberculosis can be prevented.

For free booklet, write to: Publicity Department, Kerrville State Sanatorium, Kerrville, Texas.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
December 7, 1940

Dr. Brady 'Admits' Survey On T. B. Has Him 'Stumped

By Dr. William Brady

It is the universal observation and experience that pulmonary tuberculosis is more prevalent or more likely to develop in the dark complexioned among peoples or races and in individuals of any race than it is among those of light complexion. Even in prognosis the physician takes this characteristic of the disease into consideration and feels more confident of ultimate arrest or cure if the patient is on the blond side.

The general accepted explanation for this characteristic of tuberculosis of the lung (other names for which are phthisis, consumption or "going into decline") is that a skin having more pigment screens out or excludes more of the ultraviolet or other rays of sunlight, and it is the chemical or biological influence of the ultraviolet or actinic rays upon the ergosterol or other substances in the body tissues that brings about recovery or healing or prevents progress of the disease or prevents the smouldering or latent tuberculosis which is present, perhaps in lymph nodes somewhere in the body of a great many if not most of us in youth, from developing into active disease.

A total survey of a heavily infected district in Chicago where the population is predominantly Negro, made by a group of physicians under Dr. Fredric Tice of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, had embraced, up to June 18, 1940, examinations of 10,000 persons in the district, including miniature X-ray films of every individual examined. Of these 340 were white persons and 5.29 per cent of them were found to have tuberculosis, while 8942 of them were colored persons and, contrary to the findings one would expect, only 3.71 per cent of them were found to have tuberculosis.

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For once even Ol' Doc Brady, believe it or not, is stumped. Were it a random sample one might attribute the oddity to John J. Coincidence, but you can't shrug off a total survey that way. Won't some one kindly explain it for me?

Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease, diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, care of The Knoxville Journal.

Marion, S. C. Star
December 11, 1940

Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

Realizing this, and wishing to give the greatest possible aid to the fight in their behalf, the Negroes of Marion County, on Thursday, December 7th, organized as a permanent subsidiary board to work in close cooperation with the Marion County Tuberculosis Association. They will be known as the Marion County Tuberculosis Committee, an affiliate of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Commit ee.

Officers were elected as follows: **President, Alice Hagin, Marion;** Vice-president, Nesbie Armstrong, Mululins; Secretary, Hettie Robinson, Mullins; County Seal Chairman, Corinne White, Marion; Chairman of Education Committee, Professor M. Johnakin, Marion; Chairman of Nursing Committee, Ella Goddard, Marion.

The Board of Directors are as follows: Carrie Berry, Smith Swamp; Cora Lewis, Mullins; Celeste Durant, **Marion; Annie** Mack Nichols; Bertha Gibson, Marion; Professor P. C. LeGette, Pee Dee; Reverend William William Washington, Marion; Lillian Stevenson, Centenary; and Maudelle Bachus, Marion.

Members of the Education Committee are Corinne White, Marion; Professor Elliott Richardson, Mullins; Corrie McDuffie, Marion; and Alice Hagin, Marion. Members of the Nursing Committee are Louise Massey, Gresham; Mabel Campbell, Marion; Bertha Gibson, Marion; Patty Wilson, Marion; and Hattie Godbolt, Millers.

More T-B Deaths Among Negroes

"While there has been a steady decline in tuberculosis mortality over the years," said Colonel William Moncrief, Superintendent of State Park, at a recent meeting, "the rate among the colored people of our state is nearly three times that of the whites. Or, in other words, 73 1-3 per cent of all tuberculosis deaths in South Carolina come from the colored population."

TWO SCHOLARS DIFFER ON VITAL QUESTION

Rev. S. A. Wilson Writes Editor Benjamin Jefferson Davis

OCT 14 1940

Newark, N. J.—Mr. Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Editor National Baptist Union-Review, 523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Davis: Vacations and convention have taken me from my desk for the last six weeks. On this account I've just finished reading an article on the editorial page of your splendid paper, National Baptist Union-Review. This paper comes to my desk every week, usually on Tuesday and my reading is always very incomplete until I see the Union-Review, for one of the most interesting editorial pages which come to my desk is the editorial column of your paper. Those columns are always chuck full of modern, and universal thought. In the issue of the Union-Review for August 24, however, there is an article under caption "Birth Control." It is a comment upon a report made by Mr. Henry H. Walker, M. D. at the National Medical Association meeting in Houston. The article in form and composition is typical of the high intelligence of the editorials of your paper, but I am a bit disturbed about this whole matter of the practice of contraceptives among my people. Will you therefore allow me the space to say a few words on the negative side of the question of the practice of rigid, organized, systematic birth control among Negroes? And will you consider this release not as an attack upon your very valuable paper, nor adverse criticism of your intelligence as our very competent editor, but look upon it, please, as an honest expression and conviction which I utter in the behalf of the American Negro, as I understand the situation confronting him in these United States to-day.

OCT 11 1940

The first statement in quotation in the article referred to is this: "The practice of contraception by the Negro is of the greatest importance to his future welfare." Now, such a statement, to many may sound both rational and logical under conditions which Dr. Walker has pointed out elsewhere in his report, but if one ignores the sound and analyze the statement our good friend Dr. Walker, simply made an indefinite generalization and the whole report seems based upon only the economic status of the colored people of Nashville. On the other hand I think a good look at the population percentage of the Negro in Nashville, and Tennessee as a whole, will convince us that one of the most unfortunate things which could happen to our group in this present American economy would be a rigid systematic birth control practice such as is outlined in the article to which I refer, and the following facts are offered as justification of this claim.

First of all, all of us must admit that there is an acute race problem in our American culture. The acuteness of this problem is visible to the most casual observer thru the practice of segregation, discrimination, lynching. And the very nature of the problem has evoked many statements and suggestions for a solution from the whites of this country. Among the suggestions offered are deportation of the Negro, colonization, assimulation and amalagation (the last by only a few) and also annihiliation. This last suggestion is shared under cover by far too many, among our white population, and in view of this economic necessity and excessive illiteracy among Negroes as sufficient reasons for systematic practice of birth control is but a subtle effort at reducing the Negro population to an inconsequential numerical unit of the American population. There are only a few more than 12,000,000 (according to 1930 census) of us in the U. S. now and the situation with which we are confronted here makes numerical largeness a thing to be desired and achieved. Remember there are some situations in which the mere aggregate of numbers counts for much; voting for instance. In the light of this our total percentage of the American (less than 10%) population is entirely too small, and according to recent investigation it is still decreasing. Recognition must also be given this fact that the Negro population in this country is increased almost solely by the natural way—excess birth over deaths. But the whites who, according to Dr. Edward Byron Reuter University of Iowa, are more productive in this American environment than we, have not only population increase by excessive births over deaths but immigration from Europe, especially they constantly coming into, increase the white American population. Even while I am writing this an almost unnumbered host of English children and refugees are on their way here to make up for any deficiency in the white population which might be caused by the use of contraceptives. This fact is important. Dr. Walker states in his report (as quoted in your columns) that the Negro forms only 27% of the population of Nashville. A minority group then with only 27% of a population in communities in which our greatest settlement of Negroes are, and less than 10% of the total population of the country should certainly not be seeking and practicing rigid, methodical and systematic birth control. Mr. William Late Austin, Director of U. S. Census Bureau in his published report of 1940 census states that "The rise in population in the decade was only 7 per cent, compared with 16.1 per cent between 1920 and 1930, and was one-half less than any rate of increase in any ten years since the first census was taken in 1790." Then he makes the following significant statement: "We don't have enough babies." Now the interesting thing is that the Negro population has been falling steadily all along.

OCT 11 1940

At the beginning of the American national life (The American Race Problem, Reuter, Crowell, 1938 p. 414) there was a Negro to every four white persons in the population, but in 1930 there was only one in every nine whites. And (ebib 33 at the first enmmeration Negroes composed 19.3 per cent of the population, to-day we have fallen to about 9.7 per cent. This is an unhealthy sign for our racial permanence in this country. Now should we practice birth control in the light of this? If we let Dr. Walker answer this last question he, according to his report would answer yes, yet he gives only one major reason, and hints at a minor. The major reason is, he says, we are "marginal" laborers and his second reason I take unto it, excessive numbers on relief. Now, if these statements are true, and for all I know they are, then birth control is not the proper approach to the problem, any more than it would be the proper approach to the eradication of diphtheria among children to prohibit the birth of children. The Negroes being found as "marginal" laborers is no fault of his own. It is the fault of disease, sick and suffering society. He is intelligent and fully competent for front line or first rate occupation, and white in he is not prepared for front line positions, he has the will to be prepared. And the American economy is suffering with that dreadful malady race hatred, the Negro is denied his rightful heritage. So it is a serum to destroy the bacteria causing this dreadful disease that we want. None of us would suggest or agree to killing of Negro adults as a sane approach to removing the excess numbers from relief rolls. Then why prohibit, kill off, the unborn to keep them off of it. Let these Negro babies come. If they are the offspring of illiterates then raise, increase the educational standards and opportunities to the point where illiteracy may be reduced, literacy increased, and let these children come here. If it is a "marginal" labor position in the way work on the attitudes, the ideas, and customs of the majority group, fight the good fight of better race relations. And don't destroy the unborn Negro babies, destroy race prejudice, and injustice. If it is a stronger physical group the Negroes need, then we might as well known we cannot have a healthy, happy and strong physical group by practicing contraceptives. Mr. Alexis Carrel, M. D., one of America's most foremost and famous scientists and biologists has just released an article in the Readers Digest for Sept. (1940) p. 7 under caption Work in the Laboratory of your Private Life, and in the body of that article Dr. Carrel says, "A woman physically able to have a child will be a stronger, happier person and a more useful citizen if she has it. Conversely she will be a weaker, unhappier and less useful human being if she denies these essential functions." Now then in the light of continuous decrease in the Negro population and because the colored population of U. S. has practically only one way (natural-excess birth over death) of increasing its population. In view of the fact that deliberate prevention of increased birth as a cure for illiteracy and economic pressure is barbarous and demoralizing and because we need a strong, healthy group physically and morally (the latter I have not touched on here) let the children come.

I'm one out of a family of nine children, born in poverty, born to uneducated parents, in the backwoods of Virginia, suppose my parents had closed the door of life against me? Suppose the parents of Frederick Douglas or Booker T. Washington, and numerous others had closed the door of life against their children? America has space enough, and wealth enough, opportunities enough to take care of, and to provide space and living for all the Negro children that all the Negro mothers can bring here, if only America was fair enough, tolerant enough, democratic enough.

Of course common sense demands that where life would be endangered, where transmittable disease abounds in parents contraceptives should more abound, but only in such cases.

Yours for the race and the Lord,
S. A. Wilson, Pastor.
Sept. 24, 1940.

SAW:LH.

—Union-Review.

NEGRO DOCTORS HURT BY SLAVERY PARADOX

Their People Lack Complete Confidence In Them

OCT 18 1940

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—(AP)—Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, Southern negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery born paradox.

No matter how well equipped he may be educationally, the negro physician still faces a major barrier in the reluctance of his own people to accept him as a "sho' 'nuff doctor."

"This is a carryover from slavery," explained Dr. Thomas Slater, whose frosty, close-clipped hair attests his 50 years of pioneering in his profession.

"We are only three-quarters of a century from bondage," he said, "when negroes always looked to their masters or white friends for help. Unconsciously, they developed a feeling that white-given aid is better than negro."

Thus, with some 5000 negro doctors in a negro population of some 12,000,000, the former still lack for patients while millions of the latter lack for adequate medical care.

In the face of these manifold difficulties, the supply of negro doctors is not increasing in proportion to the need for them, only 75 graduates being listed in 1939 and with more internships available than there were graduates.

In the South, medical training is available to negroes only at Meharry Medical School at Nashville, Tenn., in the Northern section of the South. Howard University at Washington, D. C., still further north, also has a medical school but many negroes receive their training at Northern state universities.

MRS. SANGER TO SPEAK ON BIRTH CONTROL

The Guardian
Boston Mass.
OCT 12 1940

"Birth Control and Civil Liberties" will be the subject of the address by Mrs. Margaret Sanger, leader of the birth control movement, at the morning service of Community Church in Symphony Hall., Sunday, October 13, at 10:30 a.m. This will be the first of a series of addresses Mrs. Sanger will make in Massachusetts under the auspices of the Massachusetts Mothers Health Council.

In 1915, Mrs. Sanger was indicted

MRS. MARGARET SANGER
pioneer agitator for the dissemination of birth control information, who speaks Sunday at Symphony Hall.

for sending pleas for birth control through the mails, but the case was dropped after protests to President Wilson by eminent friends. In 1921 she organized the American Birth Control League and served for several years as its president. Mrs. Sanger has established clinics in Japan and India and in other countries. She is the author of several books which include, "What Every Girl Should Know," "Woman and the New Race", "Woman, Morality and Birth Control", "Motherhood in Bondage", and her recent work, "An Autobiography." A question period will be conducted after the service. A musical program will preceed it.

News At A Glance

Christian Register
Phil. Pa.
SEP 26 1940

BRIGHTEST BABIES COME IN SPRING, SURVEY INDICATES

State College, Pa.—A heretofore puzzling fact—the birth of more children of superior intelligence in the spring than in any other season—was disclosed today to be due to birth control.

Dr. Florence L. Goodenough, professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, told the American Psychological Association that the class most able to practice birth control is of superior intelligence and its mothers voluntarily choose spring as the best season for births.

Dr. Goodenough based her conclusion on studies involving 3,275 children.

Pensacola, Fla. News
November 13, 1940

Promoting Negro Health in South

ONE OF THE GREATEST factors in promoting Negro health and education in the South has been the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 with a capital of $20,000,000. Principal as well as interest of this fund has been expended until the principal now is only about $5,000,000.

The chief programs of the fund are improving rural education in the South, promoting Negro health, providing fellowships for most promising Negroes and white southerners. Among the four hundred Negroes who have received Rosenwald fellowships are Marian Anderson, singer; Katherine Dunham, dancer; Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson, and W. E. B. DuBois, writers; William Grant Still and Clarence Cameron White composers; Augusta Savage, Richmond Barthe, and Aaron Douglas, artists; and many of the leading scientists and scholars on the faculties of Negro colleges.

We in the South have come to recognize that health of our Negro population is just as important to us as that of the whites, for Negroes are servants in our homes, they make contacts with whites in stores and on the streets, they launder clothes and in many ways can spread diseases. Therefore, aside from the humanitarian standpoint, whites are much interested selfishly in improving health and education of Negro citizens. This is what the Rosenwald Fund has helped to do and the work is carried on in our own local health units, in our schools and through other public agencies. We also are familiar with the work of that great Negro scientist, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, has announced the following new trustees elected following the annual meeting Monday:

James McDonald Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. David M. Levey of New York city, daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald.

Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have opportunities we crave for all Americans."

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 13, 1940

Slave Days Paradox Reduces Usefulness Of Negro Physicians

Doctors Of Race Have Difficulty In Convincing Patients They're Qualified

ATLANTA—(AP)—Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, Southern Negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery-born paradox.

No matter how well equipped he may be educationally, the Negro physician still faces a major barrier in the reluctance of his own people to accept him as "sho" nuff doctor."

"This is a carryover from slavery," explained Dr. Thomas Slater, whose frosty, close-clipped hair attests his 50 years of pioneering in his profession.

"We are only three-quarters of a century from bondage," he said, "when Negroes always looked to their masters or white friends for help. Unconsciously, they developed a feeling that white-given aid is better than Negro."

Thus, with some 5,000 Negro doctors in a Negro population of some 12,000,000, the former still lack for patients while millions of the latter lack for adequate medical care.

Dr. Slater's view on this and other problems of the Negro and his doctor found wide support among other physicians and in medical publications.

In the face of these manifold difficulties, the supply of Negro doctors is not increasing in proportion to the need for them, only 75 graduates being listed in 1939 and with more internships available than there were graduates.

Discouraging to the prospective Negro doctor are the natural difficulties of schooling, in that if he is a Southerner he must go far from home to enter a top-rank medical school since those of the South are closed to him; opportunities for working while studying have decreased under generally worsened economic conditions; the limited practice opportunities, particularly in the rural areas where the need is the greatest; inadequate facilities for scientific practice.

In the South, medical training is available to Negroes only at Meharry Medical School at Nashville, in the northern section of the South. Howard University at Washington, still further north, also has a medical school but many Negroes receive their training at Northern state universities.

Dr. Henry Butler, son of a doctor, graduate of Atlanta University and the Harvard Medical School, and with a year's postgraduate work in London, England, said of this latter problem:

Calls For Help

"If a Negro doctor gets a really interesting and knotty scientific problem—and the patient has any money—he generally has to call in a white doctor on consultation and use the latter's equipment.

"If the patient is poor—and most Negro patients are—the doctor then must send him to the Negro charity division of the local charity hospital and there lose active control of the case."

Dr. Butler confirmed Dr. Slater's views on the Negro patient's reaction to the Negro doctor. He added the observation that while well-established white physicians often helped Negroes win the confidence of their own kind, an economic pinch develops from the young white practitioner who has not yet established himself.

"As limited and short as the grass is in our own pasture, we have to share it with the white doctor," he said ruefully.

Chief hope of the Negro doctors for overcoming this prejudice of their prospective patients for white care is in an increase in hospitals run for and manned by Negroes.

Sources here were unable to even hazard a guess on the number of hospital beds available for Negroes in the South but none hesitated in saying that the demand far exceeds the supply. And a large part of those available are in municipal hospitals staffed by white internes, which serves merely to perpetuate the reliance on white medicine.

Hospitals Too Few

Dr. C. W. Reeves estimated that aside from such municipal hospitals, where the Negro may not practice, there probably are not in the South more than half a dozen "real hospitals of 75 to 100 beds each" where the Negro doctor may work with anything like proper scientific equipment.

This desired increase in hospital facilities for the Negro must come, the physicians agreed, from some source other than the Negroes themselves since so few of them are able to pay either hospital or doctor fees.

Government financing supplemented by private, charitable endowments are the obvious hopes for remedying this condition.

The Negro physicians generally report their patients coming from the "middle and lower" income groups, thus further hampering them in their efforts to keep pace in the purchase of modern office and laboratory equipment.

The wealthier Negroes and "intellectual" groups, like their white equivalents, lean strongly toward specialists, Dr. Slater reported, and since Negro doctors have scant opportunity to develop specialties this further handicaps them.

Despite these manifold obstacles the Negro physicians manage to operate their own medical societies, maintain standards comparable to the white physicians and many win the confidence and praise of the latter for their professional skill.

BIRTHS HIGHER IN RURAL AREA

OCT 28 1940

Burden Of Bringing Up Children Is Heavier On Farm Group

According to agricultural adjustment facts, the birthrate in rural areas is considerably higher than in the cities.

In cities of 100,000 or more, for instance, 10 adults are now rearing only seven children. Among the farm population, on the other hand, 10 adults are rearing 14 children.

In other words, the civic and financial burden of rearing and educating childden is about twice as heavy on the farm as it is in the city. Furthermore, the farm has paid much of the cost of educating adults now living in cities.

In the decade 1920-29, about 40 per cent of the youth who started to work in urban offices, factories and stores, came from the farm. During their youth they were fed, clothed and educated out of farm income.

The burden on the farm of rearing and educating this proportion of our youth points to the need for an adequate farm income for the maintenance of rural educational standards and of satisfactory health and social conditions.

WPA REPORT STRESSES HEALTH PROGRESS FOR NEGRO GROUP

OCT 27 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Widespread belief in the general benefits of the New Deal program to the American public as a whole and to the Negro in particular found emphatic support this week in reports from the Federal Works Projects Administration which revealed that through the program of health projects alone health and living standards of the Negro have been raised considerably.

"The over-all health program," declared Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser of the WPA, "is set up to serve all groups of the population without discrimination because of race, creed or color. It has been found that in many parts of the country projects have been concentrated in communities where health facilities and services for whole Negro populations have been sorely neglected."

Among the states cited where such cases prevail were Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio and New Jersey in each of which emphasis has been placed upon raising health standards, says the report.

The report further revealed, among the concrete instances, that all of the buildings of the Central Hospital for Negroes, Dinwiddie County, Va., have been improved through WPA construction projects, that a hospital project is in operation for the Negro division at Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital, Richmond.

At Goldsboro, N. C., the Faison building at the state hospital for Negroes provides 10,000 square feet more space and beds for 350 North Carolina patients, and the administration building, which permits the competent staff to increase its community usefulness in regions where good health was hitherto practically unknown, are both WPA creations.

The same agency, the report continued, has brought about construction of numerous sanitary toilets in Choctaw County, Ala., and has headed toward solution the pressing health problems created by Negro tuberculosis sufferers in Arkansas where the opening of the $250,000 Thomas C. McRae Memorial Sanitarium at Alexander in June, 1940, is a material monument to the work.

The capacity of this institution incidentally, has been increased from 38 to 200 patients, it boasts the latest equipment and facilities for both patients and staff and includes a large convalescents' home.

Similarly, through WPA, numerous health surveys have been conducted throughout the country in Tennessee, the report revealed there being conducted a state-wide project for study of social, economic and health conditions of the Negro with a special venereal disease division.

Similar tuberculosis and venereal disease study projects have been carried on in several other states, the report revealed, and for 3 years the WPA has placed at the disposal of public health offices and sanitary engineers many workers who under expert supervision have helped to raise the health level of thousands of citizens.

Statistical support of the facts, also contained in the report, showed that in the first 3 years of the health program, the WPA built over 100 new hospitals, improved 1,422, has provided technical and clerical workers for many city health departments and organized and helped conduct maternal and child health in hundreds of communities materially aided venereal disease clinics, the campaigns on hookworm and silicosis throughout the country.

Even those who now assail him cannot dispute the fact that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as creator of the WPA, deserves almost entire credit for the many benefits realized through it by Americans, the majority of political observers agree, and when faced with the realization that unless he remains in office, the countless gains may be soon wiped out, the reaction of the voters is a certainty.

"His humanitarian viewpoint, his broad vision and his untiring efforts in behalf of all the citizens will be amply rewarded when the latter march to the polls on November 5," one observer summed up.

Somewhere In America!

OCT 26 1940

There Should Be a Negro Physician and a Dentist Who Would Like to Find a Profitable Practice, This Letter-Writer Says.

Courier

703 N. Railroad Ave.,
Clearwater, Fla.
October 18, 1940

The Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
2628 Centre Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir:

Somewhere in America there should be a Negro physician and a dentist who would like to find a profitable and prosperous location where there is practically no competition. Clearwater and vicinity is just such a place.

There are approximately 5,000 or more colored persons within a radius of 20 miles of this city and no colored physician closer than St. Petersburg or Tampa. When an emergency arises or when anyone must have a doctor they go to the white doctors. They have no waiting rooms for colored patients and often one must sit in hallways or wait on the streets for hours before the doctor will take the time to see one. They do not want Negro patients and it is easy to see what service Negroes get.

The purpose of this letter is to find out if you can get us in touch with a doctor who will consider locating here. We thought that an article or an advertisement in your paper would bring us in touch with him. Will you be so good as to let us know what you can do for us, and what it will cost? This Lodge will guarantee a reasonable income to the right man until his practice is established. Further information and details will be sent to anyone requesting it.

Thanking you in advance and looking forward to an early reply, we are,

Very truly yours,
GULF COAST LODGE NO. 181, F. & A. M.
Thos. P. Cobbs, Secretary.

Columbia, S. C. Wats
October 13, 1940

Negro Doctors Find Own Race Limits Their Help

Atlanta, Oct. 12—(AP)—Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, Southern Negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery-born paradox.

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Birthrate In Rural Areas Much Higher Than In The Cities

OCT 26 1940

Birmingham News

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Birmingham Ala.

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The burden on the farm of rearing and educating this proportion of our youth points to the need for an adequate farm income for the maintenance of rural educational standards and of satisfactory health and social conditions.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 5, 1940

ESSAY WINNER

Washington Junior High Gets Firs Prize In Negro Contest

Washington Junior High Schoo of Nashville has the unusual record of having won for the second time the first prize in a nation-wide essay contest for Negro schools, conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, the Tennesse Tuberculosis Association, and the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

The essay, titled "My Community" was written by pupils of the school's ninth grade under the direction of their teacher, Vergie E Mason. It was in the form of a survey made in the neighborhood of the school. Over 150,000 students participated for 20 states, according to Mrs. S. I. Bolton, executive secretary of the Davidson County association.

The essay also won first place in the Tennessee division of the contest, in which 10,000 essays were submitted. Awards are a check for $30 for the national prize, $10 for the state prize, and a bronze plaque by the Negro artist, Roy de Crava, which is to be hung at the school.

BLACK AND WHITE TWINS.

DEC 17 1940

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Dec. 13. In last Sunday's TRIBUNE a notice appeared regarding the birth of a pair of fraternal or two egg twins, one member of which had black skin and the other white. This case is of considerable interest to scientists and, judging by the number of inquiries I have received, it apparently is also of interest to the general public.

Since both parents of the twin pair are of Negro stock, the black member of the pair requires no genetic explanation. The white member, however, does. According to the report the white twin is a Negro albino; that is, it has the thick lips, the broad nose, and the kinky hair of the Negro, but lacks pigmentation in skin, hair, and eyes. Albinism in the human species is known to be inherited as a simple Mendelian recessive. It has previously been reported in the Negro stock.

In this case the most probable genetic explanation is that both parents carry a hereditary unit or gene for albinism. If this is true then one-fourth of their children should be expected to be albinos and, since the twins represent separately fertilized eggs, each twin had one chance in four of being an albino. Since the gene for albinism is relatively rare in the Negro stock, and since it is a recessive gene, it seems probable that the parents are closely related. This, however, is not necessarily true.

HERLUF H. STRANDSKOV,
Department of Zoölogy,
University of Chicago.

Washington, D. C. Post
November 15, 1940

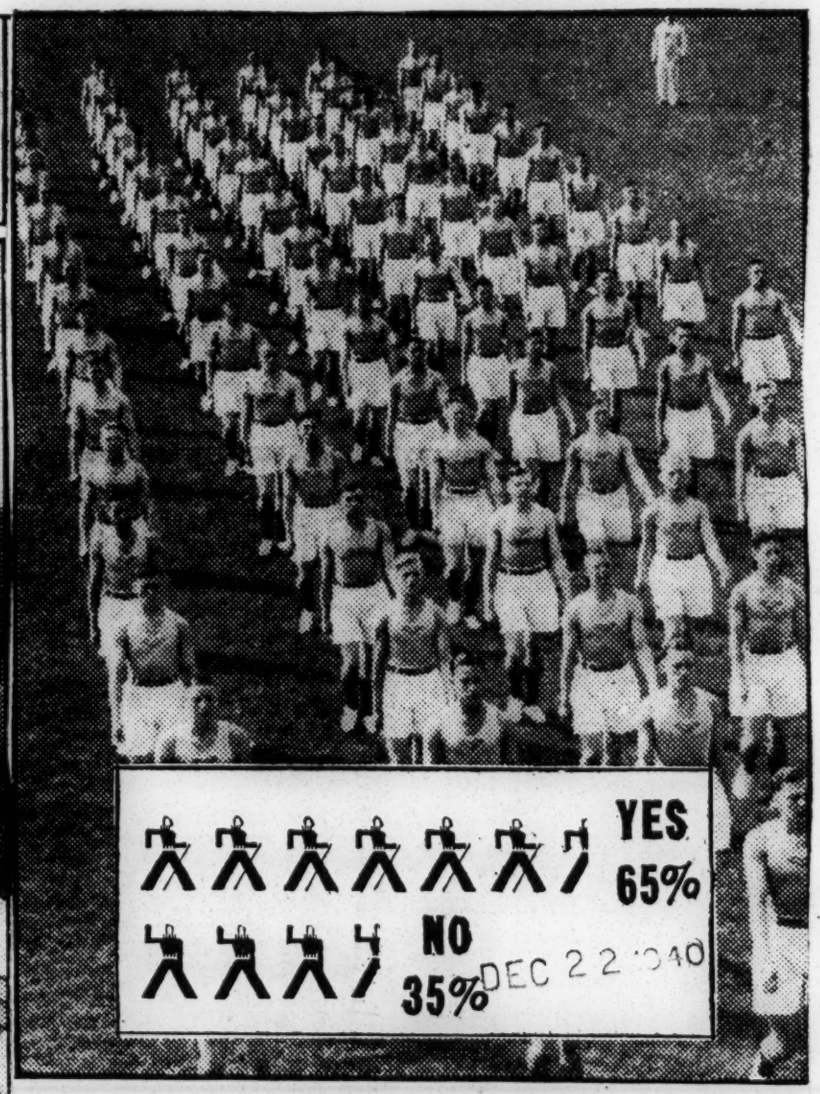
D. C. Colored Students Win Prizes for Essays

Two Washington students, Eva L. Chaplin, of Howard University, and Ruth Hawkins, of Armstrong High School, won prizes in a Nation-wide essay contest for Negro schools conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, the association announced yesterday.

Almost 150,000 students in 20 States submitted articles. The two Washington winners took second prizes of $25 and a silver medal, cast in the winning design of the 1940 medal contest conducted among Negro art students.

Would the health of your family be better if you had more money each week to spend on food?

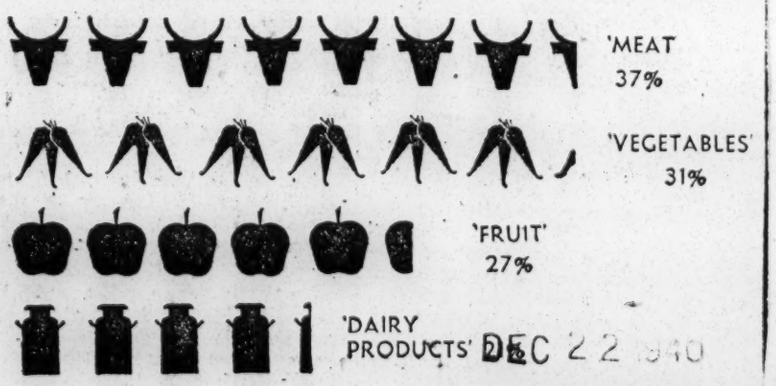
B'ham News Age-Herald B'ham, Ala.
DEC 22 19



DEC 22 1940

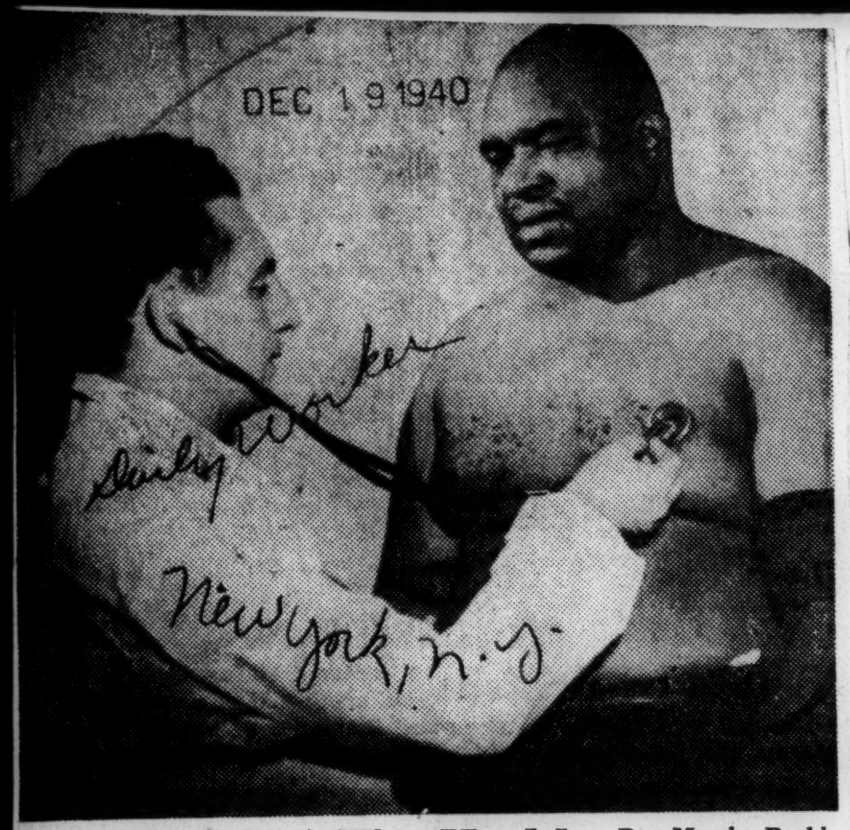
Number who say they would be willing to take part in an organized program for physical exercise--

CHIEF FOODS NAMED BY THOSE DESIRING BETTER DIET:



DEC 22 1940

(Each symbol = 5% of persons desiring better diet who mentioned item)


DEC 19 1940
Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Guarding U.A.W.'s Health: **Dr. Morris Raskin, a medical consultant for the United Automobile Workers, is shown here examining a Ford worker as part of the union's constant check on the health of men in the industry. State officials have admitted that the "defense" speedup is causing a sharp increase in industrial disease and accidents.**

'Defense' Speedup Brings More Industrial Disease

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Michigan Board of Health Finds Its Staff Taxed to Combat Increasing Illness in Factories; Accidents Also Grow

DEC 19 1940

DETROIT, Dec. 18 (FP).—A rising tide of industrial disease and accidents is beating against the health of Michigan's factory workers as one of the fruits of the accelerated defense program. Both public health officials and private consultants are dreading the outcome if nothing is done to stem the current.

The bureau of industrial hygiene of the Michigan state board of health finds that its small staff, inadequate even in normal times, is unable to cope with the situation. While no specific figures were given out, it is believed that the bureau has only five men for inspection in Detroit and only two men outstate.

Factories are working three shifts a day, in many cases Saturdays and Sundays at overtime rates. Idle plants are busy once more and old buildings are being converted to industrial uses. Plants designed for a certain health load are being overtaxed.

ACCIDENTS INCREASING

The result is a bumper crop of disease and accident cases.

Ventilation and safety measures are none too good, even in normal times. But when additional machines are installed and more dust and fumes created, the existing blowers and exhausts and dust preventives no longer meet the demand. Men and women swallow fumes and dust. Poisons eat into the skin and lung tissues and affect the blood.

The accident rate is also rising sharply. Union officials are warning their members to insist on safety rules being enforced. Secretary George Borovich of UAW Local 410, for example, told the workers in Midland Steel that they were losing too many fingers and suffering too many cuts and bruises.

The rise in accidents is due to many causes. In many plants the seniority lists are exhausted and inexperienced men and women are taken on, almost automatically boosting the industrial injuries. The rush of orders is leading to a breakdown of normal safety measures. Overtime leads to fatigue and a letdown in ordinary alertness of the employes. Installation of more machines crowd the work space, narrows the aisles and increases the traffic of material and output.

METAL POISONING

Accidents are also multiplied by the absence of adequate ventilation and other equipment to remove fumes and dusts. This condition lowers the vitality of the workers and brings on more accidents. The hurry to get out orders introduces a further health hazard through the increased use of solder to cover defects. In normal times defective pieces would be scrapped. Today in some plants they are doctored with lead, which increases the poison content in the air.

"Health and safety conditions must be improved quickly," says Dr. Morris Raskin, industrial disease consultant formerly on the staff of the UAW Medical Research Institute, "or else there will be an alarming increase in accidents and industrial diseases. My office is getting many more calls than in normal times. All health agencies should pool their resources to cope with this critical problem."

As unions negotiate new contracts greater insistence on adequate safety clauses is coming from the bargaining committees.

Public's Health In Rural Areas Declared Vital

Country Must Supply Future City Dwellers, State Group Told.

By HAROLD MARTIN.

Three generations from now, if things keep on as they are going, no descendants of the people who now live in Atlanta will be living here. Atlanta people, like residents of similar cities everywhere, aren't reproducing themselves. They are having one baby, or maybe two, and stopping there.

There will be people here, though, plenty of them. Rural Georgia still has the old-fashioned habit of having babies, and the overflow population of the rural areas will feed Atlanta as long as that habit lasts. This will be no ghost town.

These things were brought out by J. C. Dixon, of Chicago and Atlanta, director of rural education for the Rosenwald Fund, to illustrate to the Georgia Public Health Association in convention here the great need of concentrating on the health of the rural areas.

Since, he argued, our cities will draw their people from the country, it is to our interest to see that they come to us strong and healthy.

The trouble is, he pointed out, that medical science is so far ahead of medical practice, where public health is concerned.

"If government," he said, "or some social agency of the political unit, or the individual, would apply what the doctor and the laboratory man already knew, disease would be much less prevalent than it is today."

The task is the education of the people. The schools cannot do it alone. The public health nurse cannot do it alone.

The task is to educate the people. They must be made to want good health so strongly that they will achieve the economic ability to obtain it, or they must demand it from their goveronment.

How to create this desire for health is the problem. The doctor knows what the people should know, but does not know how to teach them. The teacher knows how to teach them, but does not know what they should be taught. The school room, even, is not the best place for teaching health. Health must be taught in the home, on the farm, and in the office.

To the doctor and the school teacher other agencies must be added, Mr. Dixon said, if the teaching of health really is to reach and arouse the people.

"If we would do much to improve the health of rural Georgians, we must add to the teaching ranks the teachers of agriculture and home economics, welfare workers, farm and home demonstration agents, combining their efforts toward a common goal," he continued.

Speaking on the same theme, Dr. J. C. Patterson, of Cuthbert, told the opening session of the meeting that "the state of Georgia has too many counties, and we are forced to contend with ignorance and inertia on the part of officials in many of these. Lack of education stymies preventive measures. We cannot at the present time have adequate medical care, because the people are not yet ready to assume their responsibilities."

What happens when health knowledge can be widely disseminated in a rural county was told by Mrs. Eudelle Trawick, public health nurse at Sparta, where, by reaching into the home and bringing close to the people the need for health measures, infant mortality has been decreased, inoculation against typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox has been achieved 100 per cent in all white schools, and 97 per cent of mothers whose babies were delivered by midwives attended public health clinics for prenatal care.

The meeting will continue today and tomorrow.

Birth Control Project Begun in Southland

NEW YORK—The establishment of a special project to demonstrate how birth control, under medical supervision, can improve the welfare of the colored population has been announced by the Birth Control Federation of America, following the first meeting of its national advisory council, held at the federation offices, 501 Madison Avenue.

The new project, which has two demonstration areas in the South, one rural and one urban, was made possible by a special grant to the federation of $10,000 a year for a two-year period.

Members Named

Members of the council are:

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, special health director, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Alfred W. Dent, superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Mabel C. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York; Prof. Charles Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville;

Dr. Michael Bent, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. Walter Maddox, Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, president, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Washington; Jesse O. Thomas, acting secretary, National Urban League, New York; Dr. John Davis, president, West Virginia State College, Institute, W.Va.; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.;

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Prof. Forrester Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta; Claude A. Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; A. L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee; Arthur Wright, president, Southern Educational Fund, Washington.

Two Clinics in Operation

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, honorary chairman of the Birth Control Federation of America, reported that clinic services for indigent patients have begun in the two demonstration areas, Berkeley County, S.C., and Nashville, Tenn.

In Nashville, preliminary studies show the colored infant and maternal mortality rates are almost twice those of the white population. The project there has the co-operation of Meharry Medical College, whose senior medical students, as a part of the program, receive instruction in the technique of contraception.

Fisk Co-operating

Fisk University, other local schools, and social agencies are co-operating in studying the effect of the project on the welfare of the community.

In addition to these two practical demonstration projects, the federation is also undertaking as wide-spread an educational program as possible, including the preparation of special literature and exhibits.

Race To Get Birth Control Information

Scientific Aid May Minimize Mortality Rate

By JESSE O. THOMAS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ANP)—Through a special grant secured by a representative of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., and in cooperation with the public health authorities of Nashville and of Berkeley County, S. C., scientific information on the proper spacing of children—which has long since been given to white people, is now being made available to members of the race.

The Birth Control Federation through a process of education is attempting to place in the reach of prospective parents information which will enable them to so space their children as to minimize the evils of juvenile delinquency, malnutrition, high infant mortality, etc.

There are two demonstration projects subsidized by a special grant of $20,000 to cover a two-year period, one in an urban community (Nashville) and the other in a rural area (Berkley County, S. C.). In both instances, the enterprise is being operated under the control of and in cooperation with the local public health authorities.

MORTALITY RATE HIGH

In the Berkeley County community, there are some 27,000 people, 70 per cent of whom are Negroes. There are significant by-products of this educational campaign; for example, it was discovered that 13 per cent of the pre-natal cases in Berkeley County in 1939 were persons undergoing treatment for syphillis, and 70 per cent of the pre-natal cases showed anemia in a marked degree.

Obviously, the maternal and infant mortality rates there were greatly in excess of the national average. Likewise, in Nashville, the preliminary studies have already shown that Negro infant and maternity rates are almost twice as high as that of the white population.

Paradoxically enough, the people of all race elements who are less able to provide adequate educational opportunities and other conveniences and facilities which should constitute a normal opportunity for development frequently have the largest number of children.

Children frequently come with such unregulated rapidity that the mother is often physically weak, if not emaciated, so that it is impossible for her to give the child the prenatal care which is the right of every newborn baby, and not infrequently this condition contributes to the high maternity death rate.

The birth control program is under supervision of a national advisory council, whose membership includes the following:

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dent, superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Mrs. Mabel C. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York City; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Dr. Michael Bent, Meharry Medical College; Dr. Walter Maddox, Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, president, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Washington, D. C.; Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director, National Urban League, New York City; Dr. John Davis, president, West Virginia State College; Dr Frederick D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Charles D Hubert, president, Morehouse College; Prof. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; Claude A. Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Albon L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute and Arthur Wright, president Southern Educational Fund, Washington, D. C.

Cooperating with this council are the following officials of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc.: Miss Margaret Sanger, honorary chairman; Dr. Richard N. Pierson, president; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, vice president; Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, vice president; Mrs. Mary Woodard Reinhardt, secretary; Gilbert Colgate, treasurer; Dr. Frederick C. Holden; Dr. Clarence Cook Little and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

40 MILLION SICK ASK MEDICAL AID

Tribune 6/25/40 Winston-Salem N.C.

NEW YORK, May (CNA)—Lack of proper medical care to millions of needy Negro and white persons is seriously endangering the nation's health, a survey recently conducted by a group of progressive doctors revealed this week.

Although the country has all the necessary equipment to provide complete medical services of high professional quality, the survey declared, 40 million persons who live on incomes of $800 a year or less are still without medical services.

400,000 T-B Patients

Citing figures the survey disclosed that 60,000 children are born each year with congenital syphilis while over 50,000 people die annually from the disease. It states that 400,000 patients receive treatment annually for tuberculosis which is responsible for the death of many thousands in the age group between 15 and 45 years.

Every year 12,500 mothers are lost in childbirth, 69,000 children die during the first month of life, and 75,000 infants are still born, the report declared. It estimated the number of mental patients in institutions at 500,000, not including those who are unable to gain admission owing to lack of available beds.

Masses Need Aid

Declaring that "no other group of figures could be more damning of our social system than the ones on public health," the survey urged a stiff fight for "a comprehensive Federal Health Service which will offer complete benefits of home, as well as hospital medical care." It advocates adequate medication and treatment and preventive medicine be made available "to large messes of the population."

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40 MILLION LACK MEDICAL CARE, SAYS NATIONAL SURVEY

6/12/40 Asheville, N.C. Times

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Health Bill Gets Anti-J.C. Rule

NEW YORK.—Amendments to the pending national health bill, which would protect the interests of minorities, were introduced in the Senate by Senator W. Warren Barbour (Rep.) on May 16, and on May 21, by Senators Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N.Y.) and Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.).

The amendments are essentially identical. The bill, scheduled for Senate action on May 28, calls for the Federal Government's promotion of a national health program through the appropriation of funds for the construction of hospitals, especially in the areas where the States have been unable to provide such facilities.

Equal if Separate

The Wagner-George amendment would insure the carrying out of the program in all sections of the country "without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color: provided, that whereever separate health facilities are required by law for separate population groups, equitable provisions upon the basis of need will be made for facilities and services of like quality for each such group."

Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which conducted hearings on the bill, wired the NAACP, Thursday, that he "would accept the Wagner-George amendment."

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
August 20, 1940

URGENTLY NEEDED

Need for first-aid facilities in county is again emphasized

The death early Sunday morning of a negro man from excessive loss of blood emphasizes again the urgent need for first-aid stations or an organized training course in first-aid methods in Person County.

This negro man, described as having been in a drunken condition, is alleged to have forced his way into another man's home and in the ensuing fight received a cut on his arm. The cut, serious enough it seems, nevertheless was not necessarily fatal. It did require, however, hospital treatment.

Now, had companions of the injured man known something about first-aid, or had they known where to go to get first-aid treatment for him, the chances are that the wound could have been closed and the flow of blood stopped long enough to get him to a hospital. As a matter of record, the wound is said to have been inflicted about 9 o'clock Saturday night and it was almost 4 hours before any treatment was administered.

In the meantime, the wound had shed blood steadily, with the consequence being that even after he reached a hospital, the negro was in such a weakened condition that death followed in a few minutes.

Not only would widespread training in first-aid methods, or possibly establishment of first-aid stations at strategic points in the county, help out in emergencies such as these. They would be helpful at times of automobile accidents, and when there are farm or home mishaps that can prove serious unless aid is administered to the injured almost immediately.

It is hoped that some local organization, realizing the real need for such work, will take it under its wing. First-aid training normally falls to the lot of the local Red Cross chapter, and this group has made a beginning; it is hoped it will be a beginning on a real training program on a countywide basis.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 24, 1940

Negro Class In First Aid To Be Taught At Church

First aid classes for negroes will be conducted here beginning Monday at 7:30 o'clock and continuing twice weekly at the negro Holiness church on Southside, until 20 hours of study have been completed.

Adella Louise Epps, negro instructor in first aid on the WPA adult education program, is organizing the classes, which will be sponsored by the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross and the WPA educational program. The course is designed to instruct negroes in first aid in case of accidents and emergencies.

Negro home hygiene instructors have been associated with the county chapter for a number of years. This chapter also was the second in the South to maintain a negro life-saving instructor.

Adella Epps qualified as a teacher under Dr. Otis Marshall at the Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro, during a special course conducted for adult education teachers of WPA this summer.

Nation Is World's Healthiest Despite A Smallpox 'Disgrace

By STEPHEN J. M'Donough
Associated Press Science Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Surgeon Gen. Thomas Parran of the Public Health Service today described the American people as the healthiest in the world, and the present generation as the healthiest in the Nation's history.

In almost the same breath, however, he declared that some conditions were "alarming" and "disgraceful" in view of the great advances which could be made in preventive medicine and treatment if full use were made of present knowledge.

"Health conditions in the United States continued to improve during the year," Dr. Parran said in his annual report. The complete statistics for 1938 showed that the country had the lowest death rate ever recorded, 10.6 per thousand population. This compared with 11.2 for 1937.

Diseases of the heart, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, kidney trouble, accidents, pneumonia, diseases of the digestive system and tuberculosis were the principal causes of death. Cancer and heart disease showed an increase.

Dr. Parran said that the 14,93[illegible] cases of smallpox in 1938 and 8273 cases in 1939 constituted "a national disgrace."

Smallpox cases in the United States were exceeded by only one country in the civilized world—India, he said, adding that "the situation prevailing in this country reveals a curious public indifference to the existence of a disease which can be controlled so easily and so readily."

The surgeon general reported that the expenditure of $2,400,000 in 1938 and $4,379,250 in 1939 for the control of venereal disease had enabled the Federal Government and the states to make "a good start in attacking the problem." The President's budget message included an item of $3,000,000 for continuance of the program, although the 1938 Venereal Disease Control Act provided for expenditure of $7,000,000 during the coming fiscal year.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
January 14, 1940

Increase In Paralysis Is Seen In U. S.

Nearly 7000 Cases Recorded In Seven Months Of 1939

While infantile paralysis claimed only three victims in Knox County last year, there were four times as many cases throughout the nation during the summer of 1939 as there were in the same period of the preceding year.

This information was received here by William C. Wilson, county chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, from Basil O'Connor New York, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Nearly 7000 case were recorded during the first 47 weeks of the year as against 1700 for the nation in 1938.

At the same time, the national foundation's annual report showed 44 grants totaling $463,972 were made in 1938 and 1939 to universities, hospitals and other institutions in 21 states to combat the disease.

While more than $130,000 of this went for research to "trap" the virus responsible for the disease, there also were grants for experiment with treatment amounting to $284,880 besides aid in a major epidemic.

South Carolina received special aid in the South because of the epidemic during the early summer.

Negroes in the South were the

recipients of a grant of $161,350, made to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama 'for construction, equipment and maintenance for one year of a 36-bed unit for the care and after-treatment of Negro orthopedic cases."

Surgeon General Parran Hits Mississippi Idea of Separate Warehouses For Textbooks

Says Many Erroneous Ideas Extant Regarding Disease Among Negroes

Syphilis Not As Dangerous to Blacks As Whites

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health service, replying to a pointed question concerning the recent school book fiasco in Mississippi, openly and frankly declared:

"It is to be regretted that as a result of public education in recent years concerning the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis, so many erroneous ideas should have arisen regarding the dangers of the spread of these diseases by remote and indirect contact.

"Responding specifically to your inquiry, I can say, that I can see no public health reason whatever for textbooks used in schools by white and colored pupils to be stored in separate warehouses because of the possibility of spreading communicable diseases."

Thus the finishing touch is added to the puncturing of the "Second Mississippi Bubble," even more ridiculous in the public eye than the first.

But for years, it has been the policy of certain white groups to aim such insinuations at the Negro groups, with text books in colleges (one in use at the medical school at Howard university, "Modern Surgery" by DaCosta, page 316, which quotation follows.)

"In the United States it (syphilis) is twice as frequent among Negroes as compared with whites, although in them the disease is apt to be more curable and less disastrous."

This same text book declares that "Europe was free of it until the discovery of America and the sailors of Columbus brought it from Hayti. Others claim that the disease has always existed in Europe and the East. We know there was a violent outbreak of it in 1549 among the French soldiers beseiging Naples."

That Negroes are victims of syphilis to an even greater extent than whites in the same economic grouping is constantly rammed down the throats of the public, but the recent campaign directed against the loathsome disease is doing much to clear up conditions and ideas existing concerning the dread plague.

Surgeon General Parran's statement, however, coming at this particular time, does much to prove the inconsistency of reasoning and action of certain southern states, where Negroes have no voice in governmental affairs.

9800 U.S. Negroes Died In Past War

WASHINGTON, (A N P) —In the last effort to make the world safe for democracy, 9,800 Negroes gave their lives for the cause the United States championed against the Germans and the Triple Entente. Basing the figures on the 200,000 Negroes who are said to have actually been sent abroad in combat and noncombat units, and on the small percentage of combat troops, this figure is said to be comparatively high. Five per cent of the total troops abroad were killed or five out of every hundred. Most of the casualties were in the combat units, although a number died of disease in some of the labor camps.

Harlem's Dr. John B. West Only Negro Health Head In The Country

Says Race's Three Major Health Problems Are Education, Employment and Medical Care.

NEW YORK, April 11—(ANP)—"The three major health problems of the Negro in America today are not, as is so frequently stated, 'syphilis, tuberculosis and infant mortality,' but 'education, employment and medical care'."

This statement was made to The Associated Negro Press this week by Dr. John B. West, first and only Negro to win an appointment as district health supervisor in the country. He is in complete charge of the health program as it affects more than a quarter million people, both white and black.

250 MIXED WORKERS UNDER HIS DIRECTION

Under his direction are more than 250 mixed workers. He is supervising head of one of the largest T. B. clinics in the country and is a specialist in health education and TB nursing. His success with the program refutes the general idea that a Negro cannot make a good executive officer for since taking over the helm in 1936 there has not been the least sign of friction among his staff members.

Born in Washington in 1905, the son of Dr. C. I. West, professor of anatomy at Howard, and Rebecca West, principal of a grade school in that city, he is one of four children. Of this four, another son is a doctor, Dr. C. I., Jr., of Washington.

WENT TO ETHIOPIA AS HEALTH COMMISSIONER

Following grade and high school education in Washington he attended Howard and graduated from there in 1929. He served as an interne at Freedmen's hospital in 1929 and 1930. Late in that year he was appointed commissioner of healt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by D Malaku E. Bayen. Serving there fo a year he returned to the States t be the first Negro to graduate fro Harvard with a degree in publ health in 1931.

He served in the Veteran's hosp tal at Tuskegee from '32-'36 ar also acted as consultant and sani tary engineer for Macon County Alabama.

Coming to New York in 1935 Dr. West took a civil service ex amination and was appointed to hi his present position as district health officer in 1936.

There are 40 doctors working under him and during the past year more than 120,000 visits by patients were made to the building which occupies three floors in the rear of the Harlem hospital. There are four other stations in his district plus three dental clinics in the schools.

MORE AID FROM PUBLIC HEALTH IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. E. C. Wiggins Is Named Head to Succeed Dr. Young

A report calling attention to the high death rate among colored citizens of the United States and urging greater attention to public health measures made by the public health committee was adopted by the Freedmen's Hospital Association of Former Internes at the close of its twenty-first annual convention here last week.

The report was read by Dr. Jesse A. Keene, chairman of the committee which also included: Doctors Leroy Pelham and William F. Nelson.

Dr. E. C. Wiggins, of Washington, was elected president of the association to succeed Dr. Ralph J. Young, of Baltimore.

A digest of health reports by the United States Public Health Service, the Census Department, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reveals the following conditions, the report to the association stated:

Health Status

"Taking the registration States for the last census year, 1930, the standardized death rate of white persons was 9.9 per 1,000 of population as against 18 for colored. This means that the colored death rate was 82 per cent or almost double that of the whites.

"Taking a sample of 2,000,000 Negroes insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as against 14,000,000 whites so insured in 1935, we find that for every age period, from infancy to old age and for each sex, the death rate is higher than for the whites.

In every age group the excess is more pronounced for females than for males. Colored infants of each sex suffer from death rates approximately 80 per cent higher than those of the whites.

"The latest reliable figures relating to the general population for 1929-1931, show a life expectation at birth of 47.52 years for colored males and 49.53 for colored females, as compared with 59.31 years and 62.83 years respectively for white persons.

Heart Disease Leads

"Among the causes of death, organic heart disease led with 208.1 per 100,000, one and a half times that for the whites. Tuberculosis followed with 152.4, or more than three times that for the whites. Pneumonia was third with 104.3, double that for the whites.

Chronic nephritis and cerebral hemorrhage, important degenerative diseases, took twice the toll among Negroes as among the whites. The death rate for colored children from whooping cough was 2½ times that for whites, and deaths from puerperal conditions were 75 per cent higher."

Homicides High

"The Negro is not being killed by natural processes alone," the report stated. "but Negroes are killing Negroes at an astounding rate. Homicides among Negroes are approximately eight times those among whites."

The report censured the public health committee for having to depend upon statistics from white sources to depict the health status of the Negro.

"Such statistics may or may not be reliable. Here in Freedmen's Hospital there is a wealth of clinical material. Freedmen's Hospital could be used as a veritable clearing house for statistics revealing almost all phases of Negro health.

"Statistics constitute the key to public health. It is through them that significant factors influencing morbidity and mortality rates are determined. It is, therefore, recommended that an appropriate method of compiling and evaluating statistics be instituted at Freedmen's Hospital."

"Mass Action" Revised

The report recommended that "mass action be taken to cut down the disgraceful mortality rates among the Negro populatiton."

"These rates constitute an apparent but unjustified reflection upon the capabilities of the Negro physician, who constitutes the first line of defense. He has put up a valiant fight against tremendous odds. But the Negro physician has as much chance of checking these mortality rates by treating diseases in the individual, as the Allies of checking the Nazi blitzkrieg with pop guns.

"Public health deals with diseases en masse. Increasing numbers of our young physicians should be urged to enter recognized schools of public health, and pressure should be exerted upon such schools to admit them."

The new tuberculosis annex at Freedmen's Hospital would constitute a direct blow at high mortality rates among Negroes from tuberculosis in the District, the reports stated.

Southwest Health Center

It was emphasized that the District Health Department plans to occupy the new centralized health center in the Southwest section, in the heart of the colored population, about July 1, but that there is no indication that Negro professional personnel would be employed.

The report urged colored representation be povided on the National Advisory Hospital Council to be appointed by Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. "Such representation should ensure adequate funds with Negro personnel."

Concluding the report stated: "We finally recommend that any public health measures destined to aid the Negro, should best be administered by the Negro."

Other Officers

Officers of the association re-elected are: Doctors Arthur Simmons, Washington, executive secretary; R. S. Jackson, Washington, secretary; J. H. Parker, Red Bank, N. J., assistant secretary, and L. G. Brown, Elizabeth, N. J. treasurer.

TUBERCULOSIS TOLL CUT

National Association Says Rate Dropped 4.7% Last Year

A decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United States in 1939 as compared with the previous year was reported yesterday by Dr. Paul P. McCain, President of the National Tuberculosis Association. There were 61,184 deaths from the disease in 1939 as against 63,677 in 1938, Dr. McCain announced.

The death rate dropped from 48.9 per cent for each 100,000 population in 1938 to 46.6 per cent last year, a decrease of 4.7 per cent, the statistics showed. Dr. McCain declared, however, that though the figures showed progress in fighting the disease, there are still nearly 500,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis in the United tSates.

Dr. McCain urged a concentration of effort in health education, the provision of more beds for tuberculosis patients, the isolation of persons with the disease and an intensive program for finding tuberculosis among certain age groups.

Slave Days Paradox Reduces Usefulness Of Negro Physicians

OCT 13 1940

Doctors Of Race Have Difficulty In Convincing Patients They're Qualified

ATLANTA—(AP)—Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, Southern Negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery-born paradox.

No matter how well equipped he may be educationally, the Negro physician still faces a major barrier in the reluctance of his own people to accept him as "sho" nuff doctor."

"This is a carryover from slavery," explained Dr. Thomas Slater, whose frosty, close-clipped hair attests his 50 years of pioneering in his profession.

"We are only three-quarters of a century from bondage," he said, "when Negroes always looked to their masters or white friends for help. Unconsciously, they developed a feeling that white-given aid is better than Negro."

Thus, with some 5,000 Negro doctors in a Negro population of some 12,000,000, the former still lack for patients while millions of the latter lack for adequate medical care.

Dr. Slater's view on this and other problems of the Negro and his doctor found wide support among other physicians and in medical publications.

In the face of these manifold difficulties, the supply of Negro doctors is not increasing in proportion to the need for them, only 75 graduates being listed in 1939 and with more internships available than there were graduates.

Discouraging to the prospective Negro doctor are the natural difficulties of schooling, in that if he is a Southerner he must go far from home to enter a top-rank medical school since those of the South are closed to him; opportunities for working while studying have decreased under generally worsened economic conditions; the limited practice opportunities, particularly in the rural areas where the need is the greatest; inadequate facilities for scientific practice.

In the South, medical training is available to Negroes only at Meharry Medical School at Nashville, in the northern section of the South. Howard University at Washington, still further north, also has a medical school but many Negroes receive their training at Northern state universities.

Dr. Henry Butler, son of a doctor, graduate of Atlanta University and the Harvard Medical School, and with a year's postgraduate work in London, England, said of this latter problem:

Calls For Help

"If a Negro doctor gets a really interesting and knotty scientific problem—and the patient has any money—he generally has to call in a white doctor on consultation and use the latter's equipment.

"If the patient is poor—and most Negro patients are—the doctor then must send him to the Negro charity division of the local charity hospital and there lose active control of the case."

Dr. Butler confirmed Dr. Slater's views on the Negro patient's reaction to the Negro doctor. He added the observation that while well-established white physicians often helped Negroes win the confidence of their own kind, an economic pinch develops from the young white practitioner who has not yet established himself.

"As limited and short as the grass is in our own pasture, we have to share it with the white doctor," he said ruefully.

Chief hope of the Negro doctors for overcoming this prejudice of their prospective patients for white care is in an increase in hospitals run for and manned by Negroes.

Sources here were unable to even hazard a guess on the number of hospital beds available for Negroes in the South but none hesitated in saying that the demand far exceeds the supply. And a large part of those available are in municipal hospitals staffed by white internes, which serves merely to perpetuate the reliance on white medicine.

Hospitals Too Few

Dr. C. W. Reeves estimated that aside from such municipal hospitals where the Negro may not practice there probably are not in the South more than half a dozen "real hospitals of 75 to 100 beds each" where the Negro doctor may work with anything like proper scientific equipment.

This desired increase in hospital facilities for the Negro must come, the physicians agreed, from some source other than the Negroes themselves since so few of them are able to pay either hospital or doctor fees.

Government financing supplemented by private, charitable endowments are the obvious hopes for remedying this condition.

The Negro physicians generally report their patients coming from the "middle and lower" income groups, thus further hampering them in their efforts to keep pace in the purchase of modern office and laboratory equipment.

The wealthier Negroes and "intellectual" groups, like their white equivalents, lean strongly toward specialists, Dr. Slater reported, and since Negro doctors have scant opportunity to develop specialties this further handicaps them.

Despite these manifold obstacles the Negro physicians manage to operate their own medical societies, maintain standards comparable to the white physicians and many win the confidence and praise of the latter for their professional skill.

Winston Salem, N. C., Sentinel
October 13, 1940

Physicians Are Limited In Practice

Atlanta (AP). — Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, southern Negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery-born paradox.

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Advances in Health Programs

The report of the Georgia Department of Health indicating new record lows in the maternal death rate and the number of stillbirths this year is particularly gratifying in a year that has seen the virtual wiping out of the health services of an entire continent and the breakdown of human health in so many lands.

NOV 6 1940

Georgia has made great strides in recent years in the establishment of maternal and well-baby clinics; and the effect of this work is just now becoming effective. To be completely effective it must be extended even more, and it must be even though the entire resources of this land are thrown into either preparation for war or war itself.

The Constitution

While the state, through lack of resources and in some instances lack of interest, has lagged in health work, the record of the last score of years has been one of great advances, particularly in maternal care, both pre-natal and post-natal, child health work and malaria control activities. School programs have particularly been effective, and the advantages accruing to the citizens of the state have been manifold.

Atlanta, Ga.

But there remains much to be done. Records in themselves mean little until they have been brought to the lowest point possible. Until that day comes, Georgia must continually strive to extend and improve her health service.

Negro Health Is Discussed By Catholics

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
NOV 28 1940

CHICAGO—(ANP)—One of the highlights of the 26th meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, held at the Stevens hotel was the seminar of the committee on health on: "Understanding the Physical and Sociological Factors which Affect Negro Health Problems." The intelligence with which the participants handled the subject was outstanding.

Chairman of the meeting was the Rev. W. D. O'Leary, S. J., of Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama, who set the tone of the meeting by emphasizing the fact that there was no such thing as "A Negro Health Problem," but that the topic for discussion was a presentation of factors which influenced the most severe health problems with which Negroes were faced.

The first speaker was Dr. G. O. Broun, director of the out-patient department of St. Louis university, who, in covering the "medical aspect," gave statistics of mortality and morbidity rates as they affected colored and white groups, pointing out that the most unfavorable rates for the colored group were of communicable diseases which best lent themselves to eradication. He made a strong plea for improvement of economic and environmental conditions among Negroes and for the increasing of facilities for prevention and treatment of disease.

ECONOMIC EFFECT

Mrs. Regina F. Merritt, of the old age assistance service of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, presented a splendid paper on the "social aspect," illustrating the difficulties which Negroes met in securing jobs, housing and recreational opportunities; the influence on health of these difficulties of restrictive covenants, kitchenettes and over-crowding and of the constant stress and strain which Negroes underwent.

Sister M. Gonzaga, of Xavier university, New Orleans, spoke on the "Influence of Religion," emphasizing the fact that the basis of the claim of Negroes for equality of opportunity for economic and social advancement lay in the fundamental principles of religion which gave to every individual the same duties to perform and, therefore, the same right in order to perform those duties.

She gave concrete illustrations of the motivating influence of religion in making possible improvement of race-relations in the field of health and in maintaining such high standards of family life as to combat the deteriorating influence of overcrowding and disorganized family life which had been discussed previously.

INCOME PROBLEMS

NOV 28 1940

Miss Mary McKitterick, head dietitian of Mercy hospital, Chicago, spoke on the "Importance of Nutrition in Safeguarding Health," pointing out that insufficient income made impossible the proper selection and preparation of food. She spoke of the training being given at Mercy hospital to mothers to enable them to make the best possible use of the income which they had.

Daily World

The final presentation was that of Rev. H. Joseph Jacobi, executive director of the Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans, who spoke on "Remedial Measures for a Better Health Program," outlining the practical steps which had been taken in this city, through interracial cooperation, to improve the health conditions of Negroes. Throughout his talk, he emphsized the fact that a health program must be developed in terms of a total community, of which Negroes were an integral part.

Atlanta Ga.

Although this was the only program dealing specifically with Negroes, the subject of interracial cooperation was discussed in other sessions.

Although Negroes present as delegates and visitors were few in number, they were active in various endeavors. Mrs. Merritt was the only participant in the program. Mrs. Margaret Cope was a member of the exhibits committee and was in charge of the exhibit of the Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls. Dr. Arthur G. Falls was a member of the membership committee of the conference. Others present included Miss Helen Blake. Mrs. Daisy Fauntleroy, Miss Lillian Proctor, Dr. John B. Hall and Roland Sebrie. A number of Negro delegates was present at the annual meeting of the Society of Saint Vincent DePaul, which preceded the national conference.

Things You Ought To Know

OMEGA PSI PHI'S HEALTH SURVEY

NOV 1 8 1940

By M. A. THOMAS, M. D.

It is the present purpose of the author of the column, "Things You Ought to Know," to return to the air via the pages of The Atlanta Daily World, giving news and views headlines and high lines of pertinent health, civic or educational problems which confront us.

We would like to start off with a critical evaluation of "The Health and Hospital Needs of Atlanta's Negro Population" a pamphlet recently issued by the Eta Omega Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Daily World

In the next town paragraphs appears quotations taken from the health issue. "This is another story of Atlanta but not just another story. It is a statement of fact about a proud Southern city and its Negro population: Its Negro population is 95 per cent Georgian. It is more Georgian than Richmond is Virginian, more representative of the state than New Orleans of Louisiana or Nashville is of Tennessee. This Negro population of Atlanta is predominantly female too. It is a city where Negro children and women work, work work.

"The last census returns show that the percentage of child labor among Atlanta's Negro children between the ages 10 and 15 of 10.3 per cent is at least twice as high as the proportion in any Southern city having a population of 100,000 or more. This includes Birmingham, Chattanooga, Dallas, Jacksonville, Miami and New Orleans

"In Atlanta, we have not only the greatest center of higher learning for Negroes in the world, on the one hand, but on the other, an intelligent citizenry that has never gained the opportunity for full civic and social expression save to prevent some unseasonable legislation or act. Also there seems to be no more formidable challenge to the structure of the Negro community than that given to its institutions of higher learning and its citizenry white and colored to combine in making this a healthy Atlanta."

The pro-logue of this health study is a choice collection of jewels of expression. Words which fit like silver slippers into the picture. The theme which follows cannot be expressed because of the lack of space here but copies are available to the public.

Atlanta

Mr. Ira De A. Reid, who has qualified as a sociologist of international reputation is at his best in the organization and statement of the facts and figures of this study. Ably assisting either as professional collaborators, field collaborators or survey commttee were a dozen of Atlanta's best black talent in the field of medicine.

Daily World

This study should also be of definite value in the obtaining of hospital facilities for Negro physicians to practice in the city of Atlanta, since these needs are repeatedly emphasized. Goodluck Omega Psi Phi, we feel it is quite a pleasure to make our re-entry in the field of publication, extolling the virtues of a clean collection of health facts about Negroes.

Discuss Negro Health Problem At Conference

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia Pa.

Catholic Charities Meet In Chicago At 26th Annual Meet

DEC 5 1940

CHICAGO (ANP) — One of the highlights of the 26th meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, held at the Stevens hotel, was the seminar of the committee on health on: "Understanding the Physical and Sociological Factors Which Affect Negro Health Problems."

Chairman of the meeting was the Rev. W. D. O'Leary, S. J., of Spring Hill college, Spring Hill, Ala., who emphasized the fact that there was no such thing as "A Negro health problem", but that the topic for discussion was a presentation of factors which influenced the most severe health problems with which Negroes were faced.

The first speaker was Dr. G. O. Broun, director of the out-patient department of St. Louis university, who gave statistics of mortality and morbidity rates as they affected colored and white groups, pointing out that the most unfavorable rates for the colored group were in that group of communicable diseases which best lent themselves to eradication.

Mrs. Regina F. Merritt, of the old age assistance service of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, presented the difficulties which Negroes met in securing jobs, housing and recreational opportunities; the influence on health of these difficulties, of restrictive covenants, kitchenettes and overcrowding and of the constant stress and strain which Negroes underwent.

Sister M. Gonzaga, of Xavier university, New Orleans, emphasized the fact that the basis of the claim of Negroes for equality of opportunity for economic and social advancement lay in the fundamental principles of religion.

Miss Mary McKitterick, head dietitian of Mercy hospital, Chicago, pointed out that insufficient income made impossible the proper selection and preparation of food.

Rev. H. Joseph Jacobi, executive director of the Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans, outlined the practical steps which had been taken in his city, through interracial cooperation, to improve the health conditions of Negroes.

Although Negroes present as delegates and visitors were few in number, they were active in various endeavors. Mrs. Merritt was the only participant in the program. Mrs. Margaret Cope was a member of the exhibits committee and was in charge of the exhibit of the Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls. Dr. Arthur G. Falls was a member of the membership committee of the conference. A number of Negro delegates was present at the annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent DePaul, which preceded the national conference.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 18, 1940

Tuberculosis Rate of Death Here 3d in U. S.

Atlanta Has Highest Mortality for Cities of Same Class.

Atlanta's tuberculosis death rate for 1939 was the highest in the nation in cities of its population class and the third highest in the United States, the New York Tuberculosis and Health association reported yesterday.

Deaths from the white plague in the corporate limits of Atlanta were nearly 300, or 97 per 100,000, the report showed. Only two cities—San Antonio and Memphis—reported higher figures. In San Antonio, the toll was 153 per 100,000 population and in Memphis, 103.

Although the report gave no reason for the excessively high number of deaths here, Dr. J. C. Burch, superintendent of the Battle Hill sanatarium, indicated last night that "inadequate hospital facilities and the large Negro population" are generally believed responsible.

Only 256 Beds.

"We have only 256 beds in Atlanta," Dr. Burch explained, whereas we should have many times that number."

"Studies by the Tuberculosis association have shown that for every death in a city, there are 10 active cases. With nearly 300 deaths in 1939, that would indicate there are aprpoximately 3,000 active cases in Atlanta.

"Of that number, at least one-fourth should be hospitalized. To do that, more than 700 beds would be necessary."

Because tuberculosis deaths are "generally declining," however, 400 beds would probably suffice for the city. Had the recent bond issue passed, the funds would have been available for such an increase, the doctor pointed out.

An important factor in the large death rate here is the Negro population of nearly 100,000.

"Negroes have little resistance to the disease," he explained, "and seldom seek treatment until it is too late. A lack of proper diet among many of the Negro race renders them easy victims."

The city's climate has little to do with the death rate, Dr. Burch declared, and if treated in time, a victim can recover here just as well as anywhere else.

Relief Not Enough.

Unemployment here has done much to keep the toll heavy, he pointed out, for the assistance offered by relief agencies is not sufficient to properly feed and house, the doctor said. Those lacking the proper diets are the disease's first victims.

Although the city's death rate was high last year, the doctor indicated that the toll is decreasing here as elsewhere.

Where once the dread germs were treated with plenty of rest, food and fresh air, surgery is now being used with excellent results. In advanced cases, an entire diseased lung can be collapsed with successful results.

The patient is easily able to adapt himself to the use of but one lung.

In less serious cases, a lung can be temporarily collapsed until the germs are destroyed.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 14, 1940

Glynn 'Bad Blood Wagon' Cuts Syphilis in Half

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 14.—(AP)—A group of the nation's ranking syphologists were told here that Glynn County's "bad blood wagon"—the country's first mobile syphilis clinic—had reduced the disease by 50 per cent in the past three years in the age bracket most heavily infected.

Dr. M. E. Winchester, county health commissioner, also recounted to the visiting physicians that a three-year campaign against the disease among the 500 Negroes on Sapelo Island, where 26 per cent are syphilitic, had resulted in complete eradication in that group.

The syphologists came to Brunswick for a conference on evaluation of sero-diagnostic tests for syphilis.

Dr. Winchester said that when the clinic first began its tour of the coastal region, syphilis among Negroes from 18 to 40 years of age was 41 per cent—more than four times the national average.

Blood tests of 1,288 Negro men in that general age group made in October showed the percentage of those showing positive reaction had fallen to 20 per cent, a total reduction of more than 50 per cent, Dr. Winchester added.

"The results in Glynn County," he continued, "show what can be done among a somewhat fluctuating population, where there is always danger of infection brought in from the outside by transients. The Sapelo Island results show what can be done where there is absolute control of the group under treatment."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 27, 1940

Parley Planned On Control of Social Disease

Interracial Conference To Open Here Thursday Night.

Georgia's outstanding doctors and nurses in the field of social hygiene will conduct an interracial conference on control of social disease Thursday and Friday. Sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League, the conference is open to the public.

Dr. Ralph Wager, chairman of the Georgia Social Hygiene Council, will preside at the opening session at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the Savor hotel.

Discussion leaders will be Dr. Mark Thomas, Dr. R. Floyd Payne and Dr. A. Wilson Brown, representing the city, county and state, and Dr. Francis J. Weber, who will talk on disease control and its relation to national defense.

Friday's morning session will be held at Big Bethel church, with speakers outlining the part the teacher, minister, insurance man, student and physician can play in spreading knowledge of social disease control. The session begins at 10 o'clock.

The closing session, starting at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at Morris Brown College. will discuss the biology of social disease organisms, signs of infection, and the manner in which youth may be devitalized by an illness before it is recognized.

The meeting is an outgrowth of Social Hygiene Day, first held last February, when it was seen that the problem as it affected Negroes was so great, a separate meeting devoted to them should be held.

Not only Negroes, but white persons who employ Negroes as workmen or servants are invited to attend.

Venereal Disease Confab Announced

NOV 23 1940

The Social Hygiene Committee of te Atlanta Urban League will sponsor a conference on venereal disease on November 28-29, it was announced Friday by Dr. Mark Thomas, chairman of the slated meeting.

Daily World

The conference will be conducted in three sessions to be held the evening November 28 in the Savoy Hotel banquet room, the morning of November 29 at Big Bethel AME Church and the afternoon of Nov. 29 in the Morris Brown College Auditorium.

Dr. Ralph E. Wager, chairman of the Georgia Social Hygiene Council, will preside at the Savoy Hotel session, whose theme will be "Local Problems in Regard to Venereal Disease Control" Dr. Mark Thomas will discuss "The Problem in the City;" Dr. R. Floyd Payne, "The Problem in the Country;" Dr. A. Wilson Brown, "The Problem in the State"; and Dr. Francis J. Weber, The Problem in the Nation and Its Relation to National Defense."

Atlanta, Ga.

Frank L. Forbes will preside at the Bethel Church session, whose theme will be "Methods of Approach in Regard to Venereal Disease Control" W. Y. Bell, Jr. executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, will give a summary of the evening session; Mrs. Dorothy Buggs will discuss "The School Teacher's Approach;" the Rev. G. H. Carter, "The Minister's Approach;" S. S. Abrams, "The Insurance Man's Approach;" Robt. Mosley, and Dr. Georgia Dwelle, "The Physician's Approach."

Dr. C. L. E. Monroe will preside at the closing session which will have as its theme "Youth Facing Facts." A general discussion will be held on The General Biology of the Organisms of Social Disease," "The Signs of Infection by the Afore-mentioned Organisms," and "Ways in which the Diseases Devitalize Youth."

Dr. A. Wilson Brown will show a motion picture "With These Weapons" at the closing session.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 6, 1940

Building for Tuberculars Most Modern

132-Acre Site Adjoins Campus of Old Institution.

Five huge units, including three H-shaped housing buildings, a smaller T-shaped structure, and one of the most modern tubercular units in America compose the new Milledgeville State hospital, which will be dedicated formally today.

Situated on 132 acres of land which already belonged to the state and were acquired by the State Hospital Authority at low cost, the buildings adjoin the campus of the old hospital so that the medical and supervisory force will have little traveling to do.

Each unit is several stories in height. The H-buildings are each about 300 feet wide by 300 feet long, while the tuberculosis unit is more than 600 feet wide, with a total depth of more than 350 feet.

Housing Capacity.

Building No. 1 will house 310 male patients and four attendants, buildings Nos. 2 and 3 each will care for 620 male patients and eight attendants, while building No. 4 will house 620 female patients and eight attendants.

In the four buildings are 50 "special purpose" rooms for supervisors, doctors' offices and treatment of patients.

The tuberculosis hospital consists of three separate wings, each three stories high. Wing "A" will house 210 white male patients, wing "B" 210 white female patients, and wing "C" will have two parts, one for Negro males, the other for Negro women. It, too, will care for 210 patients. The unit will have rooms for 18 nurses and attendants, as well as 16 rooms for doctors' office quarters, and six offices for treatment.

Water Supply.

Water will be supplied from a complete system connecting all buildings. A 200,000-gallon tank atop a 150-foot tower will preserve a reserve supply in case of fire. A main connected with the enlarged waterworks plant of the old hospital will supply regular water. A new sewer system providing adequate waste disposal also has been built, and operates through three trunk sewer systems. All will empty into the Oconee river, which forms a method of disposal that has been approved by the State Health Department.

Treated wooden poles will carry wires for the electric light, telephone and fire alarm systems. Lighting power will come from the old hospital, and the central switchboard of the fire alarm system is in the existing administration building.

Gas for Cooking.

Natural gas will be used for cooking in all kitchens. A main on the old hospital campus will connect at the property line with the new system built by the State Housing Authority. A new boiler plant also has been constructed, and contains three boilers. From here, a system of steam piping is carried in concrete tunnels to each of the five new buildings, for heating water and steam tables throughout the year, and for heating living quarters in winter.

Paved roads, with concrete walkways, curbs and guttering, will connect the new hospital's units. The buildings also will have the most modern basic furniture and equipment, including kitchen equipment, ranges, steam tables, food trucks and such hospital equipment as sterilizers, fluoroscopes, operating tables and X-ray equipment. Steel and iron bedroom furniture will be virtually indestructible.

Safety Considered.

Care has been taken to protect patients from accident and fire hazard, and to make their accommodations as sanitary as possible. To avoid injuries on stairways, wherever possible, a dining room is provided on each floor of each wing, thus making 34 dining rooms in all. Most of these will be operated on the cafeteria system.

Safe bathing and toilet facilities also are provided in rooms having tile walls and floors which can be washed down with hose. All water valves are so locked and located that only attendants can control them. Hot water supply lines have control valves which keep the water below scalding temperature, thus preventing patients from drowning or burning themselves. A steam-warmed storage tank in each basement will supply warm water at all times.

Radiators Used.

Steam radiators will be used on all but the fourth floors, where violent or disturbed patients will be quartered. Heat there will be provided by a forced draft hot air system, distributed through ceiling vent opening outside of the patients' reach. Radiators, where used, will have special grilles so patients cannot injure themselves. Lighting fixtures are recessed in ceilings, and covered with flat glass plates that can only be removed by attendants. Projections have been avoided in the construction of rooms and wards, and even window sashes are of a special type which vent out in small sections. Window openings are covered by wire screens.

At patients respond better to treatment when kept in groups, as many small wards as possible have been provided. Single rooms, however, are provided on all floors. All foundations and framework are of concrete, reinforced with steel. Stairways, too, are of concrete and are enclosed by fire walls. Doors are of metal, or are metal-clad.

Wiring Protected.

Interior electric wiring has been protected, and frequent fire alarm boxes are provided, for the protection of inmates rather than for building protection. Fire hydrants have been installed adjacent to all buildings, and toilets will adjoin all day rooms.

All toilet rooms are provided with laundry chutes.

The tuberculosis hospital will be the largest single project, and is set on a hilltop surrounded by pine trees and remote from other buildings. A partial fourth floor in the center wing provides space for light, airy operating rooms.

The hospital is equipped with X-ray apparatus, fluoroscopes, operating tables, and sterilizing equipment, as well as with special equipment and pneumothorax treatments and rib removals.

Tunnels Connect.

Wings are arranged in a hollow square, and a central kitchen to serve all three buildings is at the center of the inner court. It is connected with the buildings by concrete tunnels through which food trucks can be pushed to elevators serving all floors in each building. The trucks will be heated, so food never will be cold. The tunnels, also, will provide access to doctors going from building to building.

At the end of each floor is a screened porch to provide a maximum of fresh air. A small thickness of cork insulation will protect patients on top floors from excess summer heat. The tubercular hospital group alone costs more than $1,000,000.

Facts and Figures On New Hospital

To give an idea of the size of the new Milledgeville State hospital project, here are a few facts and figures:

The floor area of the buildings covers more than 15 acres.

There are 3 1-8 miles of corridors.

The buildings have 21 elevators for quick service.

Concrete used in framework and floors required 210,000 sacks of cement, 33,000 tons of sand 36,000 tons of gravel and more than 2,800,000 pounds of reinforcing steel. Altogether, it made 243,000 cubic feet of concrete, enough to build a standard sidewalk from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

There are 3,000,000 bricks in the building, more than 1,000,000 pieces of tile (enough material for 500 six-room houses) and 170,000 panes of glass, held in place by 750,000 pounds of putty.

Syphilis Battle Being Won in Glynn County

NOV 14 1940

In Three Years 'Bad Blood Wagon' Reduces Prevalence by Half.

By HAROLD MARTIN.
Constitution Staff Writer.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 13.—Glynn's county's famous "bad-blood wagon," the nation's first traveling syphilis clinic, has in the past three years brought about a 50 per cent reduction in the prevalence of syphilis among the age group most heavily infected, Dr. M. E. Winchester, county health commissioner, announced today.

When the "bad-blood wagon" first started touring the swamps and the pine-lands three years ago the incidence of syphilis among Negroes from 18 to 40 years of age was 41 per cent, or more than four times the national average, Dr. Winchester yesterday told a dozen of the nation's top-flight syphologists, gathered here for a conference on evaluation of sero-diagnostic tests for syphilis.

Reduced 50 Per Cent.

When in October the public health office here conducted blood tests on 1,288 Negro men in this general age group, the percentage of those showing positive reaction to tests had dropped to 20 per cent, or a total reduction of more than 50 per cent.

Dr. Winchester also reported that a three-year campaign to eradicate syphilis among the 500 Negroes dwelling on Sapelo Island, where a preliminary survey showed 26 per cent syphilitic, had resulted in the complete eradication of syphilis among that group.

"The results in Glynn county," Dr. Winchester said, "show what can be done among a somewhat fluctuating population, where there is always danger of infection being brought in from the outside by transients. The Sapelo Island results show what can be done when there is absolute control of the group under treatment, with no danger of outside infections. The county results indicate that syphilis can be greatly reduced, and the Sapelo program proves conclusively that under the most favorable circumstances for diagnosis and treatment, one of the world's most vicious diseases can be entirely eradicated."

Traveling Health Clinic.

Dr. Winchester also pointed out that with the reduction in the amount of syphilis control work necessary, the "bad-blood wagon" is now taking on the status of a portable public health office, from which various public health services, such as immunizations, instructions in prenatal care, child care, and general health are now conducted.

Commenting on the Glynn county reduction, Dr. H. H. Hazen, of the Howard University College of Medicine at Washington, D. C., said:

"Dr. Winchester's figures clearly show what can be accomplished by a health program which first receives the confidence of the people it is designed to help, and then carries on an unrelenting fight against the disease. It seems to illustrate clearly the efficiency of modern methods of treatment."

Doctors and their wives here for the meetings were guests of Judge Eustace Butts at an old-fashioned "low mull" at his estate on Blythe Island last night. Tonight they will be guests of the Glynn County Medical Association at a barbecue at Blue Heron Club on Hilliary Island.

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NOV 15 1940

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Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
November 15, 1940

Negro PTA Helps In Welfare Work

The colored P. T. A. in Old Marion district has contributed $6.00 toward equipment for health dept.

The county nurse needs a small table for baby scales to sit on permantly and a cabinet with mirror to be placed over lavatory, and a stool. This amt. of $6.00 will be enough to buy these articles.

The colored people have responded beautifully to what the health dept has to offer and all the colored school children have taken all the shots they are suppose to take.

The colored P. T. A. at Jeffersonville is contributing money for an examining table for maternity clinic and the vocational teacher, Presley, is making the table.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 22, 1940

Praised for Negro Aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22. (INS)—Alabama Health Department officials are proud of a letter from Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of negro health for the Rosenwald Foundation. The letter praised Alabama as leading the way to better Negro health conditions. "I think it is fair to state that your leadership is now unequalled in this field," the letter said.

Ringgold, Ga., Record
May 30, 1940

Improve Health of Colored Race With Monthly Meetings

Attention is called by Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, director of the State Department of Public Health, to the importance of fifth Sunday educational health meetings which have been held in many sections of the State for several years by the negroes of Georgia for the purpose of conducting programs on the betterment of health conditions in their respective communities.

Dr. Abercrombie states that as a result of these meetings plans are made and ways found whereby the health of the colored race is improved through establishment of better sanitary conditions. In addition educational data and information on how best to have and keep good health is provided by ministers, physicians, public health officials and moving pictures. In many counties these meetings are sponsored by the midwife clubs. The meetings are usually held on the fifth Sundays, the next meeting to take place Sunday, June 30.

"Everything possible to encourage such educational meetings should be done," Dr. Abercrombie stated "particularly in those sections of the State which have a high death rate among the colored race in order that this rate may be lowered and the causes of disease controlled."

The Georgia Department of Public Health is glad to assist in conducting these meetings wherever possible.

Rossville, Ga., Open Gate
May 31, 1940

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Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
June 20, 1940

Health Meetings For Negroes On June 30

More Meetings Of This Nature Urged In State

Fifth Sunday health meetings for negroes will be held in many communities of Georgia on Sunday, June 30, according to Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, assistant director of the State Department of Public Health, who urges more health meetings of this type in every county in the state.

Dr. Bowdoin asserts the State Department of Public Health will furnish upon request a speaker and health movies for those health meetings which are held in cooperation with the midwife clubs throughout the state and the negro churches.

The purpose of those health meetings, which began three years ago and have grown in popularity and helpfulness to large numbers, is to present programs on health which will be of informative nature so as to acquaint the colored race in the state with methods of disease prevention and healthful living. In this way, it is hoped, to reduce the mortality of the negro race in Georgia which is extremely high.

Attractive and beneficial programs are planned for these Fifth Sunday meetings and include talks on pertinent health problems by public health officials, physicians, or other informed persons, the showing of moving pictures on health, and community singing. The meeting are generally held in the largest negro church available, the court house, and other suitable assembly places.

In further stressing the importance of these meetings, Dr. Bowdoin calls attention to the fact that there are about 3,000 midwives in Georgia who deliver about 28,000 babies each year. Communities not planning Fifth Sunday meetings for June 30 should begin at once for planning the two remaining Fifth Sundays in the year, September 29 and December 29. Information and advice regarding the organization of these Fifth Sunday meetings may be obtained by writing the State Department of Public Health or the county health commissioner in the community.

This clipping from Statesboro, Ga. Herald June 14, 1940

Hugh Ratcliffe Says

HEALTH. When the social security program was first started in Georgia, back in 1937, some objected to it on the ground that Negroes would benefit from it along with white people. But Georgians have learned much about the benefits which have been derived from the program during the past three years. One never hears that objection about the Negro now. When it is considered that 86 Negroes and only 36 whites out of each 100,000 people are victims of tuberculosis and that Negroes are the chief carriers of the tubercular germ, said objection appears absurdly foolish. Other forms of social security stand in the same light.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 7, 1940

Tuberculosis Unit Examines 4,610

The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association served a total of 4,610 patients during the first six months of the year, it was announced yesterday by Miss Mary Dickinson, the association's executive secretary.

There were 1,376 white and 1,398 Negro patients admitted and examined in the clinic on Forrest avenue, Miss Dickinson said. Other patients were served in a number of outside group clinics in both Fulton and DeKalb counties.

Negro Teachers Study First Aid Methods

Telegraph 7-30-40 Macon, Ga.

Four Negro school teachers yesterday completed a Red Cross first aid course taught at the Booker T. Washington community center by Mrs. Ellen Trigben.

They are Mary C. Floyd, Gertrude G. Jackson, Olive Ruth Jackson and Retha Walker McDonald.

First sessions of a junior life saving class were held last night at Lakeside with 21 students enroled. The class, which will not accept any more enrolments, is being taught by Theron Sauls and J. E. Rogers.

Claxton, Ga., Enterprise
August 8, 1940

Infant Death Rate In State Lowest

The State Health Department reported today the infant death rate in Tennessee last year was the lowest in the twenty-three years for which records are available.

The rate was 53.5 for each 1,000 live births as compared with 100.4 in 1917, the first year vital statistics were kept. The mortality rate among Negroes was 60 per cent higher than among whites, the department's report showed.

A total of 2,863 babies under one year of age died in 1939, while in 1917 there were 5,117 such deaths recorded in the State.

The rates for the State's four major cities were: Memphis, 48.6; Nashville, 57.6; Knoxville, 61.6; and Chattanooga. 65.2.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
October 10, 1940

COLORED WELL BABY CLINICS PLANNED

Plans were announced this week by Dr. Charles F. Engelking, Commissioner of Health, for resuming the monthly well baby clinics for colored citizens of Dalton which were discontinued some time ago.

The first of these clinics will be held at the Emory Street school on Thursday, October 17, and will be continued monthly thereafter each third Thursday afternoon. Colored doctors of Dalton will conduct the clinic.

West Point, Ga. News
August 8, 1940

341 VISITS TO NEGRO CLINIC DURING JULY

JUNIOR CIVIC LEAGUE IS ENCOURAGED BY RESPONSI TO HEALTH PROJECT

Three hundred and forty-one visits were made during the past month to the venereal clinic for Negroes, sponsored by the Junior Civic League, according to records furnished the league by Dr. S. C Rutland, Troup county health officer. From 65 to 85 visits are made each week. This is a larger number than that of the total visits made during the first month the clinic was operated.

Dr. Rutland's report shows that 38 bismuth shots were given; 204 neo-arsenic; 43 Wasserman tests made; and 56 other treatments given during July.

"It is deeply encouraging to us," says Miss Frances Zachry, publicity chairman of the Junior Civic League, "that the colored people have manifested such a genuine interest in the clinic and that they are making such a splendid response to our efforts in their behalf. Dr. Rutland assures us that the clinic is serving a most valuable purpose, and that it is unquestionably of great benefit to the entire community."

The white people of West Point who employ colored servants are again asked by the Junior Civic League to cooperate in this health program. When a blood test shows up positive, Dr. Rutland will immediately notify the employer of the patient. Then, when sufficient treatments have been given to insure immunity, the employer will again be notified. Dr. Rutland points out that a patient can be perfectly "safe" for employment while still being given treatment.

"Oftentimes we have found," says Dr. Rutland, "that white families will discharge a servant when it is learned that the servant is being treated at a venereal clinic. If the employer will work with us in this program. we guarantee to give protection against infection."

Lavonia, Ga., Times
September 27, 1940

Health Picture in Lavonia, Sunday, Sept. 29th, 2 P. M.

On next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock a health picture will be shown at the Franklin Theatre in Lavonia. This is in keeping with the program throughout Georgia of observing "Health Day" for Negroes. Two pictures will be shown, beginning at 2 o'clock. Both pictures will require about an hour to run.

There will be no admission charge and an invitation is extended to everybody, both black and whites, to attend. The colored people will occupy the balcony and the whites the down stairs auditorium.

One of the pictures to be shown Sunday was made at Brunswick, Georgia, showing the work of the Tri-county Health Unit. It will be of interest to all who are trying to promote better health.

The same pictures will show in the theatre at Royston the same afternoon at 3:30.

Monroe, Ga., News
September 24, 1940

Negro Tuberculars

It doesn't seem so long back, when tuberculosis was eminently prevalent among the colored people of this country, many of them dying from the loathesome malady. With them, as with the white people, sanitary conditions have been improved. They have the more adequate housing facilities, breathe a purer atmosphere and, along with them has gone medical advice of the highest type and the more careful treatment. When the white people wage war on disease in the colored tenements, they have under way a movement that protects themselves.

Savannah Journal

By Savannah Ga.,

ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

Health Needs Of The Negroes In Georgia

C WAYMOND REEVES, M. D.

....OCT 13 1940

Note:- This week we are giving our column space to reprinting, in part, the following article originally published in THE GEORGIA OBSERVER:

President Atlanta Medical Society

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Good health, long life, and happiness are not accidents that happen to fortunate people. If one as the proper knowledge of how health and disease work, he has in his own hands the choice as to whether or not he will enjoy to full measure te blessings just mentioned. Health education will aid one intelligently to make the necessary choice. For this reason health education must be recogized as one of the most important health needs of the Negroes in Georgia—importatn because they rae not exposed to any great degree to the benefits that would ordinarily come from the information on prevention rather than curs of disease which can be circulated through various phases fo Health Education programs.

Since 1916 a committee of the Health Officers Section of the American Public Health Association has been doing research work and preparing reports on standard regulations for the advancable diseases. These ardent ministrative contol of communi health officers have set a standard by which our helath education problems can be simplified. Their latest report reads: "First define the disease, each disease is briefly described with regards to nition, the ethiological agent its clinical and laboratory recog the source of infection, the mode of transmission, the incubation period, the period of communicability, susceptibility, immunity and prevalence." The health educator, with thees instruments in hand, has the ability to administer measures bearing on the control and prevention of the disease in question. If the knowledge he has is properly disseminated among and applied by the laity, much progress will be made toward the reduction of the mor toward the reduction of the morbidty and mortality rate.

SANITATION, HYGIENE AND DIET

Sanitation, hygiene and diet are important instruments, which if properly used in our daily lives will serve as disease preventions. Improper health education facilities, however, prevent this knowledge from reaching the masses of Negroes of Georgia, who are already victims of conditions which contribute to ill health.

Sanitation and hygiene are terms which are often confused. Sanitary science is an organized body of knowledge through the control of environmental conditions. Hygiene is the science of the care of the human body for the protection of health. Hygience, then, may be considered pedrsonal and sanitat ion impersonal.

One of the organizations which is doing a real job in the field of sanitation is the W. P. A. which which have contributed to the improvement of health conditions of various communities., These include: digging deep wells to replace the shallow ones, deep privies to replace the surface out houses; draining the stagnant water pools and oiling the cesspools to prevent the hibernation of insects. We well know the story of Drs. Gorgas and Walter Reed in the Canal Zone. Today we have rural electrification and cheaper fridigaires in which food can be kept. Too much stress can not be put on the dangers of the common house fly and the value of screens. In one drop of contaminated water there may be millions of germs waiting to enter the body to begin a morbid disease.

Savannah Journal

As for hygiene, the free use of soap and water and a bi-monthly change of clothing along with proper body eliminations will do much to protect our health.

Improper application of diet knowledge and in many instances the lack of diet knowledge have contributed much to the high morbid and mortality rates among Negroes in Georgia. Studies have shown that the average Georgia diet is far below the standard necessary for the main-

OCT 13 1940

Savannah Ga.,

tenance of a satisfactory state of health. It consists too largely of cereals and sweets; grain products; fats, and sugars. In 1936 the Bureau of Home Economics, in cooperation with other Federal Agencies, made a study of the nation's diet. It consists too little of milk, eggs, protective foods: milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Because of the lack of these foods the out found that the larger portion of standing deficiencies in the Geor the southeast had a poorer diet than that of any other section of the country. This commission also concluded that of any group were not wholly responsible, but that lack of health education play-ed a major part

Quitman, Ga., Free Press
February 15, 1940

Collapse Of Lung Cannot Control Tuberculosis

Many Cases With Advanced Disease Reported Annually

Because lung collapse alone canno control tuberculosis, Dr. T. F. Aber crombie, director of the State Depart ment of Public Health, cites the im portance of protecting the publi from those cases which are found i the advanced stages as these are th spreaders of tuberculosis.

The State Health Department i concerned with protecting the pub lic from the spreading of tuberculosi by about 2,500 new patients with ad vanced disease that are reported an nually in Georgia. Half of thes cases, about fifty per cent of whor are Negroes, cannot be helped b lung collapse treatment, and man of them live for years with slowl progressing chronic tuberculosis an unless isolated are a deadly menac to the public, he states.

"Neither the state, the counties nor the cities have provided adequat facilities for the care, treatment and isolation of these advanced case of tuberculosis, and so long as thes agencies fail to provide prope means for such care, treatment, an isolation in both races, we shall con tinue to have a heavily infected pop ulation and an ever-appearing cro of tuberculosis," the health directo said.

Although efforts to control tuber culosis have brought about a larg decrease in number of deaths fron tuberculosis, it will be a great man years before tuberculosis is actuall under control unless a stop is put t the spreading of infection which i now permitted to go on ceaselessly The fact that the spreading of infec tion does go on is evidenced by th large number (more than fifty pe cent) of the population who react t the tuberculin test, according to th health director.

He further said: "Unless beds ar provided for both white and negr patients in sufficient number fo treatment and isolation, protection o the public cannot be properly or ade quately afforded, and unfortunately we are not equipped to do these things because we do not have the necessary hospital and domiciliary beds or institutions. Tuberculosis is second only to pneumonia as a cause of death from infection and is the first cause of death from prevent able disease.

"The state is not provided with sufficient funds to properly care for and isolate tuberculosis patients, and it therefore is the duty of the counties and cities to shoulder the burden of treating, caring for and isolating their own patients or see that the state is provided with the means for carrying on the work," he concluded.

Ft. Valley Ga. Leader-Tribune
January 11, 1940

Tuberculosis Movies Shown to Students

Two free moving pictures of infinite value on the causes and control of tuberculosis, were shown to 1280 students throughout Peach county last Thursday—230 at the Byron public school; 550 from the Fort Valley public school; and 500 Negro students of the Fort Valley Teachers Training school.

One picture, entitled "Contact", showed clearly and simply how easily one may contract tuberculosis from the least suspected sources, and how, once contracted, it can be cured if treated soon enough.

The other picture, entitled "Let My People Live", was of all colored cast, taken at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and showed the effective tuberculosis work among the Negroes.

Both pictures brought out clearly these thoughts: "Tuberculosis is contagious, not hereditary, and it can be cured!"

These pictures were shown in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Health Education Program now being carried on in the schools, and were sponsored by the child welfare committee of the Fort Valley Woman's Club, with the able assistance of Mrs. Margaret Hardeman, Peach county health nurse, and Dr. R. Floyd Payne, west central regional director of the Georgia State Health Department.

During the coming week prizes will be awarded to the students submitting the best essays on "Cause and Control of Tuberculosis." This contest is for the pupils of both the Byron and Fort Valley public schools.

Special thanks are extended by the committee to Al Rocke, who so kindly offered the use of the Peach theater for one showing of the above pictures.

NEW DRUG SAVES LIFE OF NEGRESS

Telegraph
3-31-40

Girl Suffering From Infectious Arthritis Shows Improvement Now

By FRANK ELEAZER

Two weeks ago a new and experimental drug made its first appearance in Macon. Yesterday a young Negro girl smiled her thanks, for it apparently had saved her life.

Macon hospital staffmen were pleased. They had saved a life, and in so doing had helped make medical history.

The local chapter in a story that goes back to September began on March 7, when Janie Mae Wright, 8, Houston road Negress, was brought to the Macon hospital aching with infectious arthritis.

With the best of care and standard treatments, her condition grew worse. An infection of the blood stream set in, and the fact that doctors indentified it as staphylococcic septicemia did not make Janie feel any better.

Neither did it encourage the doctors, since the known treatment for the infection, involving an expensive anti-toxin, allowed a majority of patients to die. The anti-toxin was tried and it failed.

Janie was dying.

As a last resort the physicians sought the help of the newest of new drugs, a direct descendant of famous sulfanilamide and sulfapyradine. Its name was even more imposing: sulfamethylthiazol (all of which means something definite to a chemist).

Drug Donated

Still in the experimental stage, sulfamethylthiazol was not for sale. Winthrop Chemical Company of Albany, N. Y., offered it free in special cases, to be used at their direction when all else had failed.

The patient (or relatives) must first sign a release, indicating willingness to take the chance. Janie's mother signed.

The precious white crystals were rushed to Macon. Administered five days, they ran out. Janie had showed improvement.

A new supply was demanded, and received. Janie has had every-four-hour doses since. And yesterday the doctors said "she seems to be recovering," which is considerable for an ever-cautious doctor to say.

A handful of other doctors had made similar pronouncements over a handful of other desperate patients since last September, when Dr. Grayson Lewis Carroll of St. Louis University had reported to the Southern Medical Association he had stopped in its tracks a staphylococcic infection case that was well on its way to a grave. The drug he had used was sulfamethylthiazol, compounded by two Newark chemists.

Comes From Sulfanilamide

It was a derivative of sulfanilamide, first brought to the United States from Germany three years ago. Sulfanilamide and its offspring, sulfapyradine, had saved many lives threatened by various infections, including pneumonia.

Against staphylococcic infections it had until that time failed, so Dr. Carroll's report was hailed, although with doctors' inevitable caution.

By Christmas a half-dozen persons, carried to the grave's edge by the blood disease, had apparently been restored to health by the drug. A few more have been heard from since then.

As each hopeful story was recorded in the medical books, the day came closer when another dreaded disease could be put down as licked. So the Macon hospital staff, still fearful Janie may backslide, yesterday looked forward to adding theirs.

Janie, meanwhile, looked forward, with just as much pleasure to dolls, balls, and bicycles.

HEALTH PROGRAM SET BY NEGROES

Telegraph
3-24-40

Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta, To Speak Sunday At Opening Of Week's Observance

Clinics for free examination and radio programs on health will follow up the Sunday afternoon meeting that will start local observance of National Negro Health Week, March 31-April 7, Dr. W. N. Frayser, general chairman of the week's program, announced last night.

Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta, tuberculosis specialist and an executive of the state colored medical association, will speak at the meeting Sunday, set for 3:30 p.m. at the First Baptist church, colored, Cotton and New streets. The Fort Valley chorus will sing several numbers and other music will be included on the program.

A special section will be reserved for white persons attending the meeting, Dr. Frayser said, in announcing that both races are invited.

The meeting, the programs to follow and the clinics are to be sponsored by the Macon Academy of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

The purpose of the annual celebration of the week is to foster better health among the Negroes in the community and thus to aid both races since many Negroes enter white homes, Dr. Frayser pointed out. He said white persons are urged to send their servants to the clinic at St. Luke's hospital between 5 and 7 p.m. from Monday through Friday, for free examination and tests.

Officers of the academy in charge of the plans for the week are Dr. J. S. Williams, president; Dr. J. J. Bell, vice president; Dr. W. M. H. Thomas, secretary; Dr. C. W. Dyer, treasurer; Dr. R. S. Smith, Dr. D. T. Walton, Dr. John Holley, Dr. J. G. Kyles, Dr. W. A. Davis and Dr. Frayser.

Health Campaign Inspiring

Atlanta Journal
4-6-40
Atlanta, Ga.

Medical Journal To Honor Dr. Mark A. Thomas

Dr. Mark A. Thomas, chairman of the citizens' committee, which is sponsoring the local observance of National Negro Health Week has been notified that an article which he has written will appear in the March issue of the Journal of the Negro National Medical Association. The title of the article is "A Rural Clinic for Pneumothorax Treatment in Macon County, Alabama." Dr. Thomas will also appear on the program of the John A. Andrews Clinic at Tuskegee next week. He will discuss a phase of heart disease.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Thomas is in demand as a speaker on health, he finds time to direct the local observance of National Negro Health Week. The health education emphasis promoted by this observance is now in progress. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, the public school children were shown health pictures in the Ballet theatres. The schedule was arranged by Mrs. M. Agnes Jones of the Atlanta Board of Education. The Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League was in charge of the pictures. The school principals and the entire staff members of the theatres gave their full cooperation and support to the health program. The teachers who were in charge of the pupils at the theatres deserve praise for the manner in which they handled the large groups of peoples.

NUMEROUS CALLS

Numerous calls from clubs and community agencies for speakers have kept Dr. Marque Jackson busy, as the chairman of the speakers committee. Dr. H. E. Nash has been extremely busy delivering health talks. Other physicians have served as speakers and members of important committees. A full report of the speakers committee will be given at a later date. The health week proper will close on Sunday, but the program will continue. Many clubs will find it convenient to have special speakers on health next week. Clubs desiring the assistance of the speakers committee in securing speakers, may get in touch with the Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, 205 Auburn Avenue, N. E., phone Walnut 2355.

The most exciting phase of the annual health emphasis will take place next week, 7 to 13. This is the period of the Clean-up, Plant-up, Paint-up, Fire Prevention emphasis. The Citizens Committee is cooperating with the Atlanta Woman's Chamber of Commerce in a city-wide movement along this line. The campaign among the Negro group is under the direction of the Citizens Committee. The leader in this phase of the committee's work is well known and is recognized for her excellent work. Miss Carrie Taylor has been the captain of the army of workers for many years and the results obtained under her leadership have been recognized by city officials. She has the situation well in hand and the preparations for the campaign are moving along according to schedule.

PRIZES OFFERED

J. C. McMorries, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League has announced that prizes will be offered for achievement in the clean-up campaign. Negro insurance companies and drug stores have furnished the money to secure the prizes. A check from the Atlanta Life Insurance Company has been received. The other companies have indicated that their checks will be forwarded at the proper time.

A supply of garden and flower seeds has been deposited at the headquarteres of the Atlanta Urban League for free distribution to needy persons who want to cooperate in the work of cleaning-up the Negro community. Six barrels of lime and several gallons of disinfectant have been provided. Those who purchase such materials are invited to come to the league headquarters for a supply.

Mass Meeting Is Planned For Cancer Drive

Plans have been completed for a mass meeting on cancer education next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church with Mrs. H. R. Butler, chairman of the cancer education movement among the Negro race in Atlanta, presiding.

Dr. James L. Campbell, head of the Cancer Commission of Ga. and Mrs. Alma Maxwell, vice commander of the drive, will give lectures on the menace of cancer. They will show slides to illustrate the talk. Dr. Campbell will be introduced by Dr. H. R. Butler, and the Rev. W. Holmes Borders, pastor of the church, will give the invocation. The meeting will be open to doctors, nurses, laymen and all people interested in learning that cancer can be cured in its first stages.

One of the most outstanding pieces of work on cancer education in the entire district is being done by Mrs. Butler, and she has secured the cooperation of the Ministers' Council, and all the women's organizations of her people in this section.

She has been holding group meetings for the past week, and will have a number of other clubs listed by Monday who will assist her in the drive.

She spoke Wednesday afternoon at the Utopian Club on the danger of cancer in which she outlined the statistics of the cures that have been made, and also the annual number of deaths caused by cancer.

Mrs. Butler is an outstanding leader in all civic and welfare work and is a pioneer in all community activities, especially in those pertaining to women. Because of her leadership, she was chosen as a delegate to the White House Conference during President Hoover's administration. She has also been delegated to a number of conferences in Europe.

Literature on cancer education has been sent to a number of her assistants who include:

Mesdames Ludie Andrews, M. S. Davage, C. R. Bacote, M. Agnes Jones, W. F. McKenny, Ida Henderson, B. H. Harper, G. A. Washburn, Joseph Crawford, S. W. Credelle, O. G. Walker, Francis Belcher, Lula L. Weeden, S. H. Archer, D. T. Babcock, A. D. Williams; Misses Jessie Reed, J. M. Jones, Edyth Gipson, Josie L. Stark and Mr. Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Extension Of Cancer Drive Is Announced

Cancer education among the colored race in Atlanta will be extended through the third Sunday in May, according to Mrs. H. R. Butler, chairman, who has carried on a successful campaign during the past three weeks.

"Because of the interest shown among my people in cancer education," Mrs. Butler pointed out, "we have decided to continue the work for another two weeks, and we plan to do extension work in College Park, East Point and Hapeville where we shall hold group meetings in the churches and clubs."

The Spelman Club has promised its cooperation in the work since Miss Madeline Graves, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, outlined the importance of this drive to them last week. This club will aid as well as the faculty and students of Spelman College.

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of the elementary schools, has contacted all the school principals and through them, the cancer education drive will be extended into the public schools and thus reach the homes. Mrs. Butler stated Mrs. Jones had contributed a valuable piece of work in this way.

Mrs. Butler has visited the cancer hospital on Washington Street, supported by the Catholics of Atlanta, and stated this visit would be the means of a new angle to the cancer education work after the drive shall have been completed.

"A beautiful contribution to humanity is being made at this hospital, 'Our Lady of Perpetual Help' by the Sisters of Mercy," Mrs. Butler explained, "and after this drive, I hope to get groups of people to carry flowers and other messages of sympathy to the patients out there. In this way, we can better understand what cancer menace means and we might find ways of helping the well people to know more about the dangers of cancer."

Mrs. Butler will announce other meetings for her program in the drive next week.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 23, 1940

WPA Survey Of Deafness in State Finished

Persons Usually Born Deaf or Become Deaf Before Reaching 20.

Marriage rate among the deaf is lower than among other persons. More whites have defective hearing than Negroes in relation to the population. Bad hearing does not come with old age. Majority of the deaf is born that way or becomes deaf before reaching 20.

These and other facts that throw light on the problem of deafness in Georgia are brought out in a study of Georgia's deaf recently completed by the WPA under sponsorship of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The study will be used by the Welfare Department in its plans for the rehabilitation of deaf adults and the training of deaf children.

The survey showed that the hearing of 2,358 Georgians is more than 90 per cent impaired. Of these, 1,701 were white and 657 colored. The survey also showed that there were deaf in all but four of Georgia's 159 counties and that the affliction was about evenly divided between urban and rural areas.

Principal problem of the deaf, according to the survey, is unemployment. Only 35 per cent of the total had jobs. But among those who had received specialized education at schools for the deaf about half were employed.

Macon Death Rate Drops Although 'TB' Increases

All Other Major Diseases Decline As Mortality Agents, Applewhite Shows

By FRANK ELEAZER

Tuberculosis, the only disease to gain headway in the face of a de clining death rate, stands out as the greatest threat to the welfare o Macon and Bibb county, Dr. J. D. Applewhite said yesterday in sum ming up the year's developments in health.

Syphilis he put in second place.

While the white plague jumped its toll from 57 deaths in 193 to 64 in 1939, the death rate in general showed a healthy decline, an live births took a turn upward. With the exception of "TB", all ma jor diseases declined as the cause of death.

"Tuberculosis is 1,000 times as great a danger as infantile paralysis," declared the city-county health offi cer, "but if I were to say there was one case of polio in the county the population would rise up and take action to prevent its spread. Nobody seems to care about 'TB'."

Syphilis Killed Many

Figuring from a national estimate that syphilis is the cause of one death in five attributed to heart dis ease and one in ten laid to apoplexy Dr. Applewhite said that 44 local deaths could probably be put in the first group and 11 in the second. The disease had dozens of other victims whose deaths were blamed on a var riety of causes, he estimated.

Pneumonia dropped heavily as a cause of death, with some of the credit probably going to sulfapyradine a new drug developed during the year. The toll fell from 77 deaths in '38 to 51 in '39. Infant mortality dropped from 67 to 64 per 1,000 live births, thanks partly to the health department's "well baby" clinics. Ty phoid fever killed only one person in the year, compared with 39 who died in 1925.

Diphtheria likewise fell back be fore the march of medicine. Only one child died last year, perhaps because the department administered more than 3,000 vaccinations against the disease.

Pellagra took the lives of 13, 10 of them Negroes. Caused by lack of nourishment, this disease is an eco nomic problem that cannot be solved by the medical profession alone, Dr. Applewhite said.

Many Babies Died

Total deaths in 1939 dropped from the previous year's 1,197 to 1,152, the record showed. At the same time live births jumped from 1,490 to 1,565.

Still-births remained at a high level, the officer pointed out. With 110 babies born dead, Bibb county's average was seven deaths to 100 live babies, while the national figure was three to 100. About two-thirds of the dead were Negroes.

This disquieting record was rung up despite an active program of pre natal care in which the department's nine nurses visited 1,400 pregnant women and cared for almost 900 who came in regularly for treatment, ex amination and advice.

The pre-natal clinic was one of the reasons the department had a hard time spreading a $41,000 appropri ation over a variety of activities un heard of a few years ago. While the duties of the office have been ex panded to include a dental clinic, a 'well baby" clinic, tuberculosis care (formerly in the hands of the hos pital), and pre-natal and cancer clinics, the appropriation has fallen off.

The health department got less money in 1939 than it received as ong ago as 1926 and 1927, when its scope was limited, Dr. Applewhite said.

Approximately 50 cents per capita is the price Bibb county paid last year for public health. It should have been much more, the health officer believes.

The most pressing need, he said, is for an institution where victims in the advanced stages of tuberculosis can rest in comfort until their certain death, instead of spending their last days in crowded, unsanitary quar ters where they transmit the disease to family and friends. Present sani taria are designed for persons who have a chance to be cured, he point ed out, and cannot afford to fill their beds with hopeless cases.

Fifty of the "TB" deaths last year were of Negroes, he said, and 14 were white, indicating that the dis ease is as much an economic problem as one of medicine. It is spread best in crowded homes where living stand ards are low.

Venereal Disease Fought

In combating venereal disease, the second health menace, the department in 1939 tested more than 8,000 peo ple for syphilis, and found that al most 20 per cent were infected. More than 20,000 treatments were adminis tered in the year and an average of 700 people are now under treatment at the clinic every week.

The test and the cure are free, and the health officer has urged every person in Bibb county to have the check made.

The year's record of vital statistics in general showed conformity with previous trends, Dr. Applewhite said. The white birth rate was as usual, higher than the Negroes (22 live births per 1,000 population, against 19 for Negroes), and the Negro death rate was, as customary, higher than the white (17.8 deaths per 1,000 pop ulation for Negroes, 13 for whites.)

In the first ten causes of death, in the city of Macon alone, homicides and automobile accidents took eighth and ninth place, killing 27 and 25 persons, respectively. (The place of death is the determining factor, not where the injury was inflicted.)

Heart disease led the list, with 219 victims. Apoplexy followed with 115. Cancer took 58. Nephritis accounted for 56, and pneumonia 51. Tubercu losis caused 40 city deaths, and pre mature births killed 32. After homi cides and accidents came influenza, with 16 victims.

PERSONS TREATED FOR SYPHILIS HELD SAFEST SERVANTS

Housewives Warned Not To Be 'Unwise Enough To Discharge Their Help Thoughtlessly.'

Asserting persons under active treatment for syphilis rapidly be come non-infectious and probably are safer cooks, nurses and oth er domestic employes than those not known to be infected, Dr. John M. Walton, head of the venereal control division of the city health department, yesterday appealed to housewives not to be "unwise enough to discharge their help thoughtlessly."

"We have observed with grati fication the increasing tendency on the part of housewives to require blood tests for syphilis from their domestic help," he said. "How ever, the department does not feel that it is either wise or fair to discharge automatically any per son found to be infected or to re fuse employment to such persons.

"Probably the safest servant to have in the home as far as syphilis is concerned, is the person who is under active treatment. The person who is free from infection at the time of employment may become infected the next week. On the other hand, the person un der active treatment will remain non-infectious even if exposed to infection.

"In spite of these facts we see many servants employed because their blood tests are negative, and they are allowed to work indefi nitely without further examina tion, while the housewife rests on a false sense of security. Con versely, we see many persons re fused employment because their blood tests are positive even though they may be in the non infectious stage or even under adequate treatment.

"The best thing to do in the cir cumstances is to follow the advice of your own physician or the ad vice of the local health officer. Either will take all safety meas ures to protect you, and at the same time to prevent an unneces sary hardship on a patient who is combating the disease."

Macon Tel. Telegraph
March 24, 1940

NEGROES' HEALTH WEEK IS PLANNED

Address By Dr. H. E. Nash Next Sunday Will Open Local Observance

An address by Dr. H. E. Nash o Atlanta at 3:30 p.m. next Sunday i he First Baptist church for Negroes will inaugurate the local observance of National Negro Health Week from March 31 to April 7, it was an nounced yesterday by Dr. C. W Dyer.

Dr. Dyer said the local observance will be sponsored by the Macon Academy of Medicine.

Starting Monday, April 1, and extending through Friday, April 5, local Negro physicians and nurses will conduct free medical examinations from 5 to 7 p.m. at St. Luke's hospital on Monroe street.

"These examinations will include blood tests and a thorough physical check-up," Dr. Dyer said.

The meeting at the Baptist church at Cotton avenue and New street next Sunday will be in the nature of a public health meeting.

This will be the 26th national observance of Negro Health week. This year the special objective is co-operative endeavor for the attainment of community health.

The observance is under auspices of the National Negro Health Movement. Government public health agencies are co-operating, including the United States Public Health Service.

Cancer Drive Pushed Here By Mrs. Butler

An intensive campaign is no being waged among people of eve race and creed in the fifth distri to inform the public of the dang of cancer. The work is being ca ried on by the women's field arm for the American Society for Con trol of Cancer.

The work among the colored peo ples is headed by Mrs. H. R. But ler, who, with her co-workers, ha planned a constructive program o education to last through May 1

A mass meeting is being plan ned at Big Bethel AME Church a an early date over which Dr. H R. Butler will preside. Dr. J. L Campbell, in charge of the Carte Commission of Georgia, and Dr C. C. Aven, in charge of the fifth district executive committee in the cancer drive, will speak, and will show slides showing the dif ferent stages of cancer.

Statistics show that 140,000 peo ple die annually of cancer, and one-half of these can be cured if expert medical treatment is re ceived in time. For this reason, the cancer education drives are held annually that the public may bet ter understand the dangers of can cer.

Mrs. Butler has been chosen to take charge of the education cam paign and enlistment drive among her people by Mrs. Alva Maxwell fifth district vice-commander of the women's field army, because of her record as a leader.

Mrs. Butler is a pioneer in all community activities. She organized the State and National P.-T.A., is actively engaged in YWCA work, a leading church worker in the First Congregational Church, is chairman of the board of sponsors of the WPA Nursery School. She is keenly interested in all welfare and civic work, and was one of the members of the White House Conference on the infant and preschool child.

Assisting Mrs. Butler in this cancer education drive will be Mesdames Ludie Andrews, M. S. Davage, C. A. Bacote, M. Agnes Jones, W. F. McKinney, Ida Henderson, B. H. Harper, G. A. Washburn, Joseph Crawford, S. W. Credelle, O. G. Walker, Misses Jessie Mae Jones, Reed, Edith Gibson, Josie Starks, and Mr. Jackson of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

They have secured the fine cooperation of the Atlanta Medical Association, the Ministers' Association, the Women's Clubs, the Urban League, the Nurses Association, the YWCA, the colleges and the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Graduates of Spelman In Field of Health Honored

ATLANTA — Spelman graduates who have achieved distinction in medical science were honored in a program recently conducted by members of the Atlanta Spelman Club.

Dr. Georgia Dwelle, a Spelman alumna who is active in Atlanta medical circles and a leader in her profession, was the principal speaker. She was presented by Mrs Naomi W. Maise.

WOMEN DOCTORS NEEDED

Dr. Dwelle discussed the opportunities open to women who venture into the medical field. She stressed the need for competent women physicians, the qualifications necessary to enter the field and the places where training may be obtained.

After leaving Spelman, Dr Dwelle studied at the Meharry Medical College where she received the M. D. degree. With the exception of the two years following when she was practising in Augusta the speaker has been practising in Atlanta.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Dwelle has published a book on personal and home hygiene and is chairman of the board of directors of the Carrie Steele Pitts Home. She is also on the medical advisory board of the Family Welfare Society and vice president of the National Medical Association.

In addition to organizing the first baby clinic and mother's club in Atlanta, she opened the first lying-in hospital for colored women in Atlanta, and is now conducting a venereal disease clinic.

OTHERS MENTIONED

Also on the program at the assembly was Miss Florence Morrison, Spelman '31, who named many of the graduates of the college now engaged in the medical and health fields.

Among those mentioned were: Mrs. Ludie Andrews, superintendent of MacVicar Hospital at Spelman; Mrs. Sadye H. Powell, who directs the William A. Harris Memorial Hospital, Atlanta; Miss Mable Fountz, head nurse at St. Catherine's Hospital, Ocean Park, Calif.; Miss Blanche Baugh, public health nurse in Chicago; Miss Helen Wingood, laboratory technician at Flint Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Mrs. Rosalind R. Shannon, superintendent of nurses at Municipal Hospital, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.; and Dr. Shelby B. Robinson, Los Angeles.

CLUB OFFICERS

This program was the third in a series presented by the club.

Officers are: Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, president; Mrs. Zimmie J. Shelton, vice president; Miss Sammye Fuller, secretary; Mrs. Lurlene B. Jackson, corresponding secretary; Miss Madeline Graves treasurer, and Miss Rosa Latimer reporter.

Cancer Drive Is Officially Launched Here

By MRS. W. A. SCOTT, Sr.

"Cancer kills 150,000 persons each year," Dr. J. L. Campbell, chairman of the Cancer Commission in Georgia, said Thursday night at a meeting held in the main auditorium of Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Campbell, who has been interested in the study of cancer nearly 21 years, declared that more than half of cancer victims could be saved if they sought competent treatment when the cancer danger signals first appear.

Mrs. H. R. Butler, chairman of the cancer education movement among colored people in Atlanta, presided at the meeting last night. She made the opening remarks. Prayer was said by the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the host church.

Mrs. Alva Maxwell, president of Florence Crittendon Home, and chairman of the fifth district of the cancer movement, delivered an inspiring talk in connection with the drive. She is heading the women in this vast campaign.

Another interesting speaker was Dr. C. C. Aven. He said "cancer is no respector of persons."

Dr. Campbell pointed out that cancer stands out as second in the cause of deaths. Heart trouble is rated as first, he said.

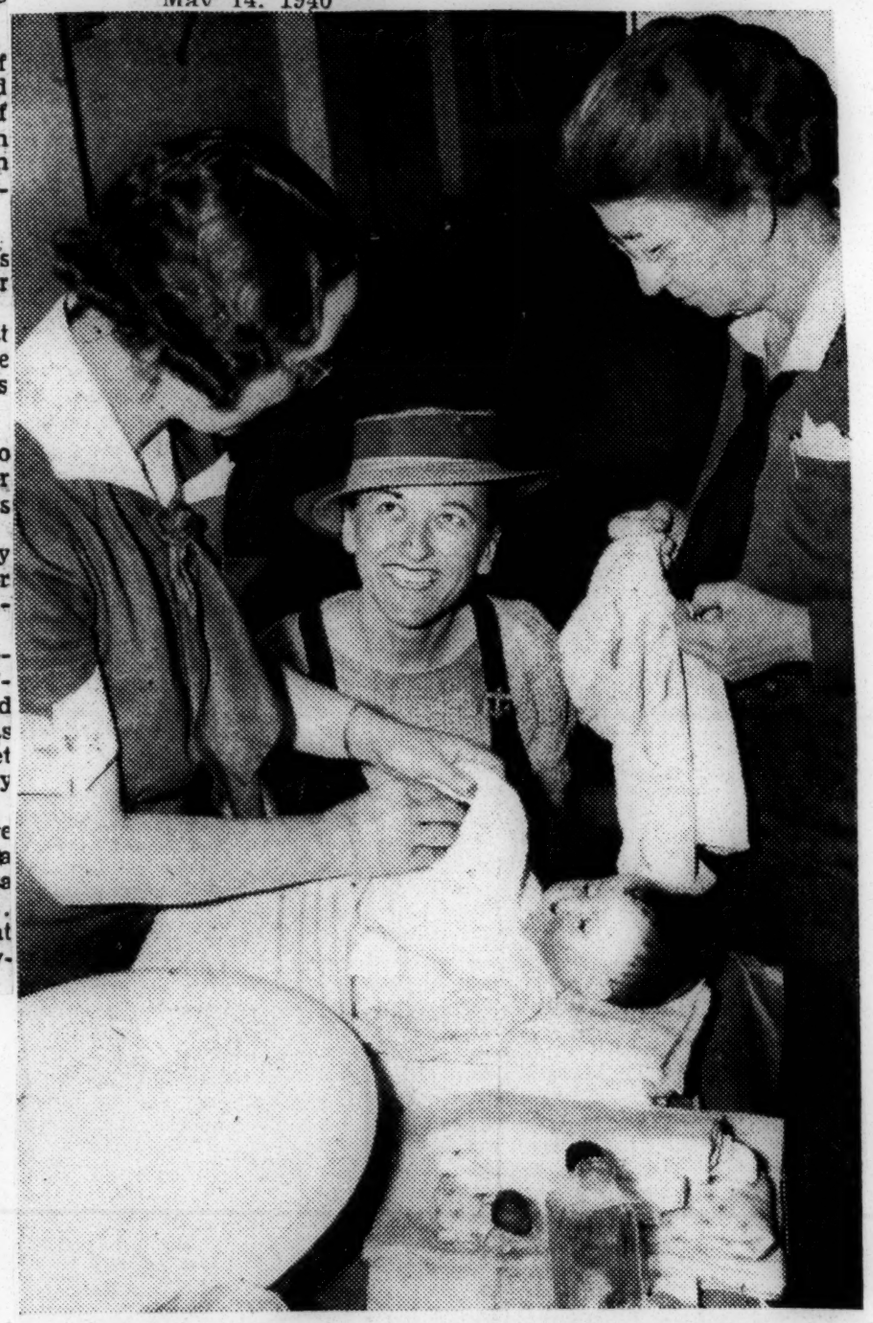
Dr. Marstella, in his address to the group, said there are 11 cancer clinics in Georgia. This state leads in cancer work, he declared.

Those in the audience Thursday night were advised to go to Steiner clinic to receive cancer examinations.

Mrs. Alva Maxwell expressed appreciation for the cooperation offered by the pastor, church and choir. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Wheat Street choir, with Mrs. Willie McKinney at the piano.

Key women in the cancer drive among colored ladies in Atlanta are Mesdames M. S. Davage, Rosa Harper, O. G. Walker and others. Dr. C. Raymond Reeves last night offered the services of local physicians in this drive.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 14, 1940



NEW HEALTH CENTER OPENS

This new Fulton County Health Center was opened recently in East Point. Both white and Negro children are treated by appointment with four East Point doctors giving their services to the Center. It is open five and a half days each week. Here is a demonstration of how a baby should be dressed and bathed. Left to right: Mrs. Pauline English, Health Center superintendent; Miss Charlie Allison, Health Center clerk, and Miss Elizabeth A. Ryan, a nurse.—Journal Photo.

National Health Bill Before House

Citizens Urged To Ask Amendments Be Reported Out

NEW YORK CITY—The National Health Bill (S. 3230) providing for the construction of hospitals throughout the country where states have been unable to provide such facilities has passed the Senate and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Amendments to the bill protecting minorities from discrimination in the operation of the Health Act were introduced in the Senate by Senator Warren Barbour at the request of Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, Washington lobbyist for the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The NAACP has written to Representative Clarence F. Lea of California, chairman of the committee and others on the committee, urging the retention of the protective anti-discrimination amendment. More than 40 national organizations are backing the amendments to the bill.

The NAACP urged individuals and organizations to write to Representative Lea urging him to report the bill out favorably, with the amendments intact.

One of the oddities in the news in Chicago is the marvelous existence of 12-year-old Lenox Mays, son of Mr. and Mrs. Billie Mays, 1256 W. 115th street, Morgan Park, Chicago. During his short life young Mays has undergone 36 different operations, been under ether 11 times and is the only person known to medical science to live ten years with the disease known as osteomyelitis. At the age of two he jumped from an iron bed and hurt himself, and it was not until several weeks later when he was examined at St. Luke's hospital that he was found to be suffering from the dreaded disease

MINIMUM HEALTH BUDGET

Life itself is one of our greatest teachers Life forces men to think in terms of politics. Life teaches men, and women also, to think in terms of economics. Life reveals the family relation between the two. If you will learn from your experience, life is an educator.

We say all this simply to find a way to the question of our budget. The government issues yearly a Bureau of Labor statistics index of the cost of living. In simple language the government tells you how much it costs to live with some decency for a year.

For the United States as a whole the 1940 figure is $1,953. This, mind you, is for one adult. And this $1,953 is called a "minimum health and decency budget." Two thousand dollars a year are need for good health and American decency.

Compare that sum with the average yearly income of your neighbor. Compare it with your own income. On the South side of Chicago 180,000 Negroes out of a population of 300,000 are jobless through no fault of their own. Compare it to their income. The rest of the community is carrying that burden on wages that do not average anything near $1,953 a year. This is an undisputable fact.

The result is that the whole community is being slowly dragged down to standards of living that compare with those of a coolie. Of course the whole city is affected.

Private industry offers no solution. We must fight with all of our collective might if black men are to receive a few jobs from the traction utility when it is reorganized—if it is reorganized. War offers no solution.

What is clearly needed then is an intensified appeal to the government to intervene. Projects of an extremely varied and extensive character are needed immediately.

People are literally starving on the South side of Chicago and we venture to say that Harlem, New York, the Hill district in Pittsburgh and similar localities in other cities present identical pictures.

Something has got to be done about it. Something can be done about it. Something will be done about it if the people demand it. But the change won't come of itself, and Santa Claus is not due for months.

Write to your representative (if you have one) and to your senator. We are a far cry from the "minimum health and decency" of which the government speaks. Let's get going!

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR T. B. PATIENTS URGED

NOV 10 1940

Public insistence that the state legislature make larger appropriations for the care of tuberculosis patients, with the prospect of having the federal government match such grants, was urged by Dr. E. P. Troy, supervisor of the Municipal Tuberculosis Santiarium dispensaries, at a meeting Thursday night of the Southside Tuberculosis committee at Provident hospital.

Work of the M. T. S. is currently "gratifying", it was stated, with more than 23,000 persons examined by its mobile unit and full cooperation coming from ministers, schools and social agencies. Postgraduate schools for physicians have been successful, it was declared. But the big need is expansion of facilities for primary hospitalization to halt the disease before it can reach an advanced stage.

Dr. Troy pointed out that in thinking of an expansion of facilities at least three proposals were being considered: (1) Renovation and conversion of the Home for the Friendless, located at 51st and Vincennes avenue, as a unit of M. T. S. The cost of this proposal would approximate $100,000, to say nothing of the operating expenses that would have to be met. (2) Additional hospital beds at the present M. T. S. plant. This seems more feasible at present because so many adjuncts which are already functioning could be utilized and thus a duplication of power, maintenance, etc., could be avoided. (3) Subsidation of wards in general hospitals where patients could be treated under the direction of M. T. S. physicians.

He asserted that if any of these proposals were carried out, it would require a much larger appropriation from the state legislature, which did not appear to be forthcoming at this time. Any federal award to carry out either proposal would undoubtedly be made on a matching basis by the state funds. Dr. Troy concluded his remarks by pointing out the need for groups such as the Southside Tuberculosis committee to publicize the need for larger appropriations if the inadequacies for tuberculosis care are to be adjusted.

Dr. Robert Bloch, head of the chest department at Billings hospital, told the committee that the study being made under his direction at Provident was uncovering "some interesting data." Its purpose is to show the extent to which cases under even adequate medical supervision can be missed by general physical examinations; the findings have revealed that a large percentage of tuberculosis can only be uncovered by means of routine flouroscopic studies, followed in suspicious cases by X-ray. Another advantage of this method is that a much larger proportion of minimal or early cases are discovered than usual. Although the incidence may be high, the prognosis for recovery with proper care and follow-up, is much greater.

Dr. Bloch and his assistants have so far examined 14,000 patients, many of whom are sent in by private physicians or come in voluntarily. A cooperative arrangement has been worked out with M. T. S. in handling those who need care. Provident was selected as a base for the survey because of the financial assistance given by the Rosenwald fund, which has as one of its main interests the problem of Negro health.

Brief talks were also made by Dr. Henry Tolbert, of the Provident chest department, who discussed further training of physicians who particularly need institutional experience; and Mrs. Marie Novak, director of the Jewish Tuberculosis service who expressed the desire of the community to participate and assist in any program for additional facilities. Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident hospital, presided at the meeting in the absence of the committee chairman, Dr. Carl Roberts.

Other members present were social service at Billings hospi- Miss Ruth Emerson, director of tal; Dr. William Tucker, assistant to Dr. Bloch; Dr. J. Edmund Bryant, fellow at Billings; Dr. Arthur Falls of the M. T. S. and Provident staffs; Miss Lillian Proctor, supervisor of C. R. A. District No. 3; Mrs. Z. H. Stewart, supervisor of social service at Provident; Miss Bertha Kaplan, medical worker at C. R. A. District No. 5; Miss Catherine Gordon, medical worker at C. R. A. District No. 7; and Mrs. Ruth Taylor, social worker at Provident.

The tuberculosis committee was formed two years ago as a subcommittee of the executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies. During the past year it has continued its work as an independent committee whose membership embraces outstanding leaders in social welfare as well as physicians, social service workers, and others. It served to focus the attention of the city and state at large on the inadequacy of facilities for the handling of tuberculosis in this area

DEMAND BETTER FACILITIES FOR NEGRO PATIENTS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Lafayette, La., Oct. 15.—Protest over lack of facilities for treating Negro patients at the Lafayette Charity hospital was registered by members of the Lafayette parish grand jury in their report to Judge W. W. Bailey in district court here.

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Although commending the hospital in general, the jurors said "we are annoyed at the congested condition prevailing in the Negro wards. With only 32 beds available and 75 patients suffering from every conceivable ailment, admitted for medical and surgical attention, we found the beds occupied by two patients and others relegated to the floor as a resting place. Aside from the inhumanity which the present situation involves, it is apparent that the usual sanitary conditions cannot be maintained, and the care, comfort and attention which illness requires cannot be given.

"We cannot but deplore the conditions prevailing in the respect mentioned," the report added, "and we cannot too strongly urge that these conditions be remedied immediately so that these unfortunates may be given the comfort and attention which suffering humanity deserves and is entitled to, irrespective of race or color."

Praising the institution as a whole, the jury said the Lafayette Charity hospital "is a wonderful institution designed to serve, and actually serving, the sick and suffering of this immediate territory; is equipped with all modern devices; is clean and well kept; and seems to be efficiently conducted."

Sheriff G. P. Hebert and Jailer Deance Kilchrist were complimented over the condition of the parish jail, which the report said "is in splendid condition, clean and sanitary in every respect, and the prisoners well taken care of and humanely treated."

Although more than 200 cases were submitted to them for investigation at the opening of the criminal court term here, October 7, the jurors said they "found many frivolous and unfounded charges as will be reflected by the number of no-true bills returned.

There were no cases involving taking of human life, indicating that the people of this parish are a peaceable and law-abiding people and imbued with respect for law and order."

In completing its investigation of cases assigned at the beginning of last week, the jury, named to serve for the next six months, today returned 42 true bills. Several bills of information on non-support charges were filed by Assistant District Attorney Edward Meaux.

T-B Not Limited To Negroes Alone In New Orleans

NOV 16 1940

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Long blamed for major contributions to the tuberculosis death rates, Negroes of New Orleans, were in a measure vindicated by a statement made by Monte Lehmann, general chairman of the city wide drive to stamp out tuberculosis.

Mr. Lehmann pointed out that the high tuberculosis death rate prevailing generally among Negroes was definitely not responsible for New Orleans having the fourth highest death rate among large cities of the nation.

Negroes, along with non-residents, have been blamed for the high death rate, but figures have proved this erroneous, for the comparative Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New Orleans is low with a ranking of 27th place among the large cities in America.

STEP TO IMPROVE GENERAL HEALTH AT SCHOOL URGED

Surplus Marketing Administration Spokesman Talks at Convention

DEC 1 1 1940

Through use of surplus commodities, many schools can serve free or low-cost meals to children and help raise their general health through better nourishment, George E. McCaskey of New Orleans, field representative of the surplus marketing administration, said Tuesday.

Mr. McCaskey was one of the speakers Tuesday on the second day's program of the annual convention of the Louisiana Association of Public Health Workers at the Jung hotel.

Surplus commodities may be obtained at no cost, except that of transportation, if the schools make proper application through the state department of public welfare, Mr. McCaskey said. When the application is approved, the state director of commodity distribution will allocate commodities to the school from their parish of available surplus commodities.

Diet Clinics Urged

Mr. McCaskey urged members to back the establishment of free and low-cost lunches in schools through use of surplus commodities and also urged the establishment of diet clinics where families can bring their food-buying problems to experts.

One of the principal aims of the convention, according to Dr. C. L Mengis of New Iberia, association president, will be "to point out public health policies and plans under the new setup in the Louisiana state board of health."

This subject will be discussed in detail at the final meeting of the convention today when Dr. John H. Musser, president of the Louisiana state board of health, and Dr. R. H. Onstott, surgeon with the United States public health service and administrative consultant to the state board, will present a joint paper entitled, "Reorganization of the Louisiana State Department of Health."

Round-Table Discussions

Following a general session Tuesday morning, the convention separated into four sections—health officers, nurses, sanitarians and secretaries—for talks and round-table discussions.

Section chairmen were Dr. L. C. Spencer, director of Vermilion parish health unit, health officers' section; Miss Annie R. McLeod of Crowley, public health nurse with the Acadia parish health unit, nurses; Jason Berry, New Orleans, district supervisor of community sanitation, sanitarians, and Mrs. T. Merrifield of Alexandria, secretary of the Rapides parish health unit, secretaries.

Accurate statistics on causes of deaths enable medical authorities to plan their public health program to fight directly the specific diseases menacing their communities, Dr. Forrest E. Linder, Washington, D. C., biostatistician for vital statistics, federal bureau of census, said at the convention.

DEC 1 1 1940

In Louisiana, less than 2 per cent of deaths are from unknown or ill-defined causes, as compared with one South American country where "60 per cent of the deaths were from causes not specified or ill-defined," Dr. Linder said. He recently returned from an eight-month survey of medical statistical facilities in South America.

Vital Statistics Play Part

Public health campaigns cannot be planned when information is so meager as in the South American country, but vital statistics, available on a multitude of angles here, play a vital part in the public health program, he said.

"In every country that I visited, and throughout the state and local health organizations in this country, there is a growing demand that the vital statistics office provide these figures on death causes and similar subjects. Health administrators don't want to be sailing into a mystery—they want to chart the course of their public health work on the basis of known medical information.

"Some people see in statistics only a study of 'dead' facts and do not realize that knowledge about the dead can be used in planning for the living. However, knowledge obtained from the study of mortality and natality statistics is so widespread and of such universal value that the source of this knowledge is often forgotten."

DEC 1 1 1940

Vital statistics also serve to measure the effectiveness of a health program, he pointed out.

Reviewing some statistics, Dr. Linder said Louisiana during 1939 ranked 12th in births in the nation, 25th in deaths, and fifth in infant mortality.

Typhus Becomes Dangerous

"Typhus fever in the endemic state is fast becoming one of the most serious menaces to health in the South," Dr. Henry E. Meleney of the department of preventive medicine at Vanderbilt university, said in an address at the general session Tuesday.

"There were 2942 reported cases of typhus in the Southern states in 1939 and typhus is becoming more dangerous to the South than typhoid fever," he asserted.

Other speakers at the general session were Dr. Ethel C. Dunham, Washington, D. C., consultant in pediatrics in the children's bureau of the federal department of labor; Mrs. Mary Emberton, New Orleans, director of nurses of the Child Welfare and Community Health Association, and Dr. Joseph Pasternack, surgeon with the United States Public Health Service, U. S. Marine hospital.

A dinner-dance was held Tuesday night at the Jung hotel. The convention will close at noon today, after a general session for addresses and discussion and a business meeting, during which officers will be elected.

Separate Textbook Warehouse Idea Hit By Surgeon-General

Disease Respects No Race

Dr. Parran Takes Exception To Miss. Move

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health service, replying to a pointed question concerning the recent school book fiasco in Missisippi, openly and frankly declared:

"It is to be regretted that as a result of public education in recent years concerning the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis, so many erroneous ideas should have arisen regarding the dangers of the spread of these diseases by remote and indirect contact.

"Responding specifically to your inquiry, I can say, that I can see no public health reason whatever for textbooks used in schools by white and colored pupils to be stored in separate warehouses because of the possibility of spreading communicable diseases."

Thus the finishing touch is added to the puncturing of the "Second Mississippi Bubble," even more ridiculous in the public eye than the first.

But for years, it has been the policy of certain white groups to aim such insinuations at the Negro groups, with text books in colleges (one in use at the medical school at Howard university, "Modern Surgery" by DaCosta, page 316, which quotation follows.)

"In the United States it (syphilis) is twice as frequent among Negroes as compared with whites, although in them the disease is apt to be more curable and less disastrous."

This same text book declares that "Europe was free of it until the discovery of America and the sailors of Columbus brought it from Hayti. Others claim that the disease has always existed in Europe and the East. We know there was a violent outbreak of it in 1549 among the French soldiers besieging Naples."

That Negroes are victims of syphilis to an even greater extent than whites in the same economic grouping is constantly rammed down the throats of the public, but the recent campaign directed against the loathsome disease is doing much to clear up conditions and ideas existing concerning the dread plague.

Surgeon General Parran's statement, however, coming at this particular time, does much to prove the inconsistency of reasoning and action of certain southern states where Negroes have no voice in governmental affairs.

SAY CONDITIONS IN SOUTH ARE DEPLORABLE

States That Mississippi Has Only 65 Beds For Race Patients

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22 — Through the chairman of their Steering committee, Dr. Paul P. Cornely, the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs placed at the door of the Senate last week the tragic fact that for 1,000,000 persons there are only 65 hospital beds in the state of Mississippi.

Dr. Cornely further stated that there is only one hospital bed for each 1,000 Race citizens while there is one for each 110 whites; and there is one hospital for each 107,000 Race citizens and one for each 19,000 whites.

Buttressing his testimony was Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, national basileus for the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, who has for five years directed the health project of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority in Mississippi, who related more facts that were equally startling.

She told of the thousands of persons who have never seen a doctor or dentist; that more than 11,000 die from tuberculosis each year and that there are only 2,000 beds for their care in the South.

Miss Norma Boyd, national chairman of the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha stated that the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority has already spent over $13,000 on health in Mississippi and that the council plans to see the "National Hospitalization Act of 1940" passed. They ask the cooperation of every other organization.

Among other persons who spoke were Charles Houston for the N.A.A.C.P., Dr. Carl Roberts of Chicago, for the National Medical Association, and a representative for the National Nurses Association.

Oxford, Miss., Eagle
April 4, 1940

Negro Health Work . . .

Negro health work is being given equal attention to that of the white race, according to the Mississippi State Board of Health, which points out that its program of disease prevention is designed to provide health protection for all.

In fact, although the state's population is about equally divided, negroes often receive more than half of the health services because of the greater need. However, as Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer, points out, prevention and control of disease among negroes aids health conditions of the whole population.

Mississippi is this week observing for the 26th time a special week of activity devoted to the improvement of negro health. The movement was instituted in 1915 by Booker T. Washington and has spread until recognized throughout the entire nation.

Here are the main causes of negro death in the state, according to Dr. Underwood:

Sickness and deaths among colored people have been reduced. In the last twenty years, the deaths from tuberculosis among negroes have been reduced 50 per cent, diphtheria deaths 11 per cent, smallpox deaths 10 per cent, typhoid fever deaths 80 per cent, and malaria deaths 50 per cent. However, the total number of colored deaths in Mississippi exceeds the total white deaths each year. A few of the diseases causing a larger number of deaths among negroes than among the white people are: tuberculosis, the venereal diseases, typhoid fever, pellagra, and pneumonia. Tuberculosis kills about 800 Mississippi negroes each year and syphilis claims more than 400 lives. Homicides are responsible for approximately 350 deaths each year.

Clarksdale, Miss. Register
April 25. 1940

NEGRO HOSPITAL FOR DELTA

More than a quarter of a million negroes residing within a fifty-mile radius of Clarksdale lack hospital facilities and should be and will be made beneficiaries of a hospital, according to Mr. E. L. Anderson, Sr., who for many years has seen the need for such an institution and has labored diligently and earnestly for its establishment.

"No institution of this kind exists in the Mississippi Delta and surrounding region and relief for this group of people must be provided," declared Mr. Anderson.

As a result of this splendid objective, Mr. Anderson has elicited the support of forward-looking citizens who now see that a hospital for negroes at Clarksdale is a great need and has always been needed and who will give every assistance for a realization of this objective.

Various plans have been submitted whereby this movement may be brought to a certain and quick realization. It is believed that government as well as private agencies may assist. But this movement should have the backing of not only citizens of Clarksdale and Coahoma county but of all the Delta. The first objective must be to get this support.

At a meeting recently plans to incorporate a non-profit corporation to be known as the Coahoma Negro Hospital were started. This is a splendid idea and the only alternative we would suggest is that it be called the Delta Negro Hospital since such an institution would represent not Coahoma alone but all the Delta. We do not believe that the hospital idea should be localized.

Committees were appointed at that meeting to continue investigations and to take steps to raise funds and secure a suitable site.

An insurance feature has been suggested and this should prove an excellent adjunct whereby tenants on plantations by a small monthly payment can be assured of complete hospital facilities and medical assistance at a minimum cost.

Meanwhile, we believe that all will rally to the proposition originated by Mr. Anderson to meet a vital need in this region.

Mr. Anderson should receive the praise of forward-looking men and women and he should receive the support, and the group of citizens who are working with him deserve every aid possible that the movement may be made a success.

A hospital for negroes is in reality one of the most important needs of the current year for the Mississippi Delta.

Cleveland, Miss. Commercial
October 4. 1940

Colored Clinic Gets Attention

International Recognition Given Bolivar County Negro Health Work

It is probably news to most Mississippians, and even to most Bolivar Countians, that the Negro health work which has been done in the county during recent years has gained not only national, but international, recognition.

In the September issue of "Survey Graphic," a national "magazine of social interpretation," is a rather full article entitled "Cotton Field Clinic," by J. D. Ratliff regarding work done by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee and her staff of colored nurses and doctors in conjunction with the Bolivar County Health Department, headed by Dr. R. D. Dedwylder, in Bolivar County.

This article was condensed and published in "The Readers Digest," well-known national magazine through which medium it no doubt reached its widest circulation. And now Dr. Ferebee has been asked by the "Magazine Digest" of Toronto, Canada, to write a fuller article on the work referred to.

The work of Dr. Ferebee and her staff is financed by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Negro Sorority, and has come to Bolivar County for the second successive summer, largely on account of the spirit of cooperation found in the local health unit.

What the article says about Dr. Dedwylder will be of interest to his many friends in the county. In part, it is as follows:

"At the head of the county's health department is Dr. R. D. Dedwylder, fifty-eight, a fine example of the hard-working rural physician. He is a veteran of the Rockefeller Foundation's famous hookworm commission, and of the International Health Board's malaria project. He worked with Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a medical immortal, when that great genius was tracking down the cause of Pellagra; he was the first doctor in the South to use toxin-antitoxin to ward off diphtheria.

"When Dr. Dedwylder set up the county organization in 1920 it was usual for schools to close at least once a year because of diphtheria epidemics. A few years before this, a survey showed that over 80 percent of the people had malaria parasites in their blood. Considering risks too great, insurance companies had taken the drastic step of refusing to write policies for anyone living in Bolivar County.

"With evangelical zeal Dedwylder preached screening and drainage to cut the malaria toll. He is now in the midst of a syphilis campaign which is a model for the whole South. He and his small staff (ten people) are conducting ten free clinics a week, which treat from 600 to 2,000 people. School children are excused from classes to attend these clinics and field workers are brought in by truck. Last year Dr. Dedwylder personally gave 25,000 hip shots of bismuth, while his assistants gave several times as many arm shots of arsenicals. The pace which he set for himself is largely responsible for the halving of Bolivar's death rate in the past two decades.

"Dedwylder, a white man born and raised amid all the racial prejudices of the Deep South, had no inhibitions about working with Negroes. He gave the Alpha Kappa Alpha group the cooperation that is absolutely essential to eventual solution of the Negro health problem. From Dedwylder's point of view their arrival was a boon. They could tell the story of health to their own people in a language which could be understood. Dedwylder drew up clinic schedules in advance of their arrival, printed posters and had them tacked in stores and on hundreds of fence posts.

"Everything was ready for the women workers when they appeared. They set up headquarters in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, because it afforded the best living accommodations for visiting colored people. Word of the mission's arrival went out over the county; preachers spoke of it from the pulpit and plantation owners told their workers . . . ."

Thus Bolivar County, through its health department, gets a very favorable piece of advertising all over the United States and Canada, and untold good is being done in the county.

Medics Boost Plans to Continue T. B. Survey

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — Prominent physicians met last week with members of the board of directors of the Tuberculosis and Health Society to hear a report on the health survey conducted by the Society in the Beaumont District and to decide whether the work should be continued.

Those present were Dr. H. I. Spector, assistant Health Commissoiner of St. Louis, presiding; Dr. George D. Hetterkamp, superintendent of Koch Hospital; Dr. Robert M. Scott, president of the Mound City Medical Forum; Dr. W. A. Younge, chairman of the Health committee of the Forum; Dr. S. E. Moore; and Dr. James T. Aldrich.

Dr. Younge, speaking for the Mound City Medical Forum, stated that the organization was very much interested in the project and believed that the work should be actively continued. The other physians present concurred in this opinion.

Touches Many Blocks

The Health Survey report brought out that the Beaumont district, bound by Grand avenue, Cass Street, Eighteenth street, Market and Laclede, embraces 242 city blocks and has a Negro population of approximately 38,000.

Negro social workers of the Tuberculosis and Health Society have been carrying on this survey for four years and thus far, according to the report, 12,213 families have been visited. The workers made a house-to-house canvass in this district urging each member of the family to have a health examination by his own doctor. For those who are unable to do this, the Society refers to the Municipal Clinic, 2647a Washington, for an examination.

2239 people have visited the municipal clinic at the suggestion of the society, the report shows.

Second T. B. Conference At Howard U.

Prominent Medics Featured On Two Day Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The second annual conference of Negro Tuberculosis workers will be held at Howard University May 27-28, under sponsorship of the Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia and the National Tuberculosis Association.

Among the speakers who will appear on the program are: Dr. J. Winthrop Peabody, chief visiting consultant, Glenn Dale Sanitarium, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George G. Ornstein, medical director, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, attending physician, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent, North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Sanatorium, N. C.; Dr. M. Maceo Williams, administrative health officer, Druid Hill Health Center, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Louis Davidson, thoracic surgeon, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.; Dr. Orville Ballard, resident physician, Waverly Hills, Ky.

Dr. F. Maurice McPhedran, director, research department of respiratory diseases, Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Alonzo DeGrate Smith, associate professor of pediatrics, Howard University; Dr. Thomas B. McKneely, past assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Fannie Eshleman, supervisor of nurses, Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Joseph L. McGroary, director of rehabilitation, District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association.

N.J. Appoints Nurse Health Program Aide

TRENTON, N.J. — Following a meeting of the State Board of Health, Tuesday, Dr. W. G. Alexander, chairman of the committee on health activities, announced the appointment of Mrs. Martha Davis, R.N., of Elizabeth, as assistant to the consultant of the health program.

Miss Mildred Green, of Trenton, was appointed as clerk stenographer. Offices of the division are located in Room M 14 Broad Street, Bank Building, this city. Miss Thelma Drew, of Orange, was appointed as a visiting nurse in Morristown.

RUTH ROBERTS ON TB BOARD

To Serve on National Tuberculosis Group's Negro Program

OCT 26 1940

Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and also a member of the board of the latter organization, has been appointed to serve on the Committee on Negro Program, it was announced Monday by Dr. Paul P. McCain, president of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Among other members of the Committee on Negro Program are: Dr. C. Howard Marcy, Medical Director of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh; Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, Illinois; Professor Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Department of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, N. C.

It was announced by Dr. McCain that Dr. J. Burns Amberson, Professor of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has been appointed to the Committee on Medical Education and the Committee on Medical Research of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. Howard Taylor, Charles Hilles and James H. Ripley of the American Society for Control of Cancer will serve on a joint committee with the National Tuberculosis Association, Dr. McCain made known.

Community Drive Against Cancer Opens in Harlem

NOV 2 1940

A crusade against cancer in Harlem was launched this week with the organization of the Harlem Cancer Committee of which Dr. S. A. Sidat-Singh is chairman, according to an announcement Monday by the New York City Cancer Committee.

The local group, which opened its drive to educate the public concerning the ravages and control of cancer and attempt to raise funds on Wednesday, October 23, will continue its fund-raising campaign through November 6.

Associated with Dr. Sidat-Singh in the work of the local committee are: Drs. Lucien M. Brown, Jose N. Cesteros, May E. Chinn, John R. Finley, Charles C. Middleton, Charles A. Petioni, E. P. Roberts, John B. West, James C. Whitaker and Dr. G. S. Weaver, dentist; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church; the Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, Christ Community Church; Mrs. James C. Whitaker and Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Mrs. Whitaker has been named one of the deputy commanders of the Metropolitan area and is engaged in forming a Harlem division as a part of the Women's Field Army of the New York City Cancer Committee. Dr. Sidat-Singh will speak over Station WNYC on "Cancer Work in Harlem" Friday, October 25 at 11:45 a. m. The headquarters of the local committee are located in Harlem Health Center building, 2238 Fifth Avenue.

Site for Infantile Paralysis Center in Harlem Offered

NOV 16 1940

Leading the way to establish a center in Harlem for the treatment of Negro victims of Infantile Paralysis, the Rev. Adam Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, recently offered the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis a 10,000 square foot basement on St. Nicholas Avenue at a leased rental of $1 a year, it was announced this week.

In a letter to Keith Morgan, chairman of the National Foundation, located at 50 East 42nd Street, the Rev. Mr. Powell said:

"Cognizant of the fact that high rentals in Harlem might be an obstacle to the establishment of such a center, a recently organized committee has worked tirelessly among the civic and socially-minded property owners in the community in an effort to meet this possible objection.

"And finally, we are able to report that through the co-operation of a reputable realty firm we will be able to offer the Foundation a suitable site and facilities for such a center at the nominal rental of $1 a year.

"The site, a spacious basement bath at 21-41 Lenox Avenue, has been offered by the Lewis Realty Company, 8 East 41st Street, through the co-operation of Mr. Louis Adler of that firm.

"Mr. Adler is willing to give the Foundation a ten-year lease on the property at the $1 annual rental and to turn over its complete facilities to your organization. These facilities include 10,000 square feet of space, two swimming pools (one of which is the largest indoor pool in Manhattan) and two artisian wells located on the property.

"The baths, which occupy a full block between 111th and 112th Street on Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, are also equipped with an engine room, tanks, several large massage rooms, dressing rooms, wash slabs, toilets, two elevators and several entrances.

"The site has been examined by the medical division of our committee and pronounced ideal for a center for the treatment of infantile paralysis."

In discussing his offer to the National Foundation, Rev. Powell pointed out that Negroes had been participating in the President's Birthday balls for several years as a means of raising funds to combat infantile paralysis. Despite this participation and other contributions to the Foundation, he said, they had been discriminated against at the Warm Springs Foundation.

"A recent investigation this month has shown that of more than 100 patients now being treated at Warm Springs, only one Negro sufferer is included," the minister said.

"And this one patient, a serious case, is being treated and housed in a small basement room. This is the only place provided at Warm Springs for Negro patients."

The creation of an infantile paralysis center in Harlem, he said, would provide facilities not only for Negro sufferers in the community, but for similarly afflicted patients in most of the Northern states.

MEDICS SAY She'd ALBINO BABY Twin-sanity Is NOT UNUSUAL

Authorities Say Strong Black-White Twins No Cause for Alarm

DEC 27 1940

KINSTON, N. C. — (ANP) — What hospital authorities term "simply a Mendelian transmission and a deficiency of pigment," is responsible for a great deal of embarrassment for the Herbert Strongs of Hookerton who, three months ago had a pair of twins.

Now under ordinary circumstances a pair of twins won't cause too much discomfiture, but these babies of the Strongs were as unlike as night and day. The boy is a complete albino, the girl is black.

For generations, there have been albinos in the family of one or the other of the Strongs, so they knew something about why their twins were as they were. Each generation, or practically each, had produced a partly "white" individual. But the infant born to the Strongs was a perfect albino.

Phillip Fordham, local dry cleaner, has a route man who discovered that something was wrong at the home of the Strongs. Inquiry among the neighbors was fruitful, and when the route man learned about the babies he told his boss. Fordham has a brother-i-law in New York who is a veteran in the amusement world. He made an arrangement with the Strongs by which the twins were kept from sight as much as possible until they had a chance to develop a little. Now they are a third of a year of age, and healthy and fat.

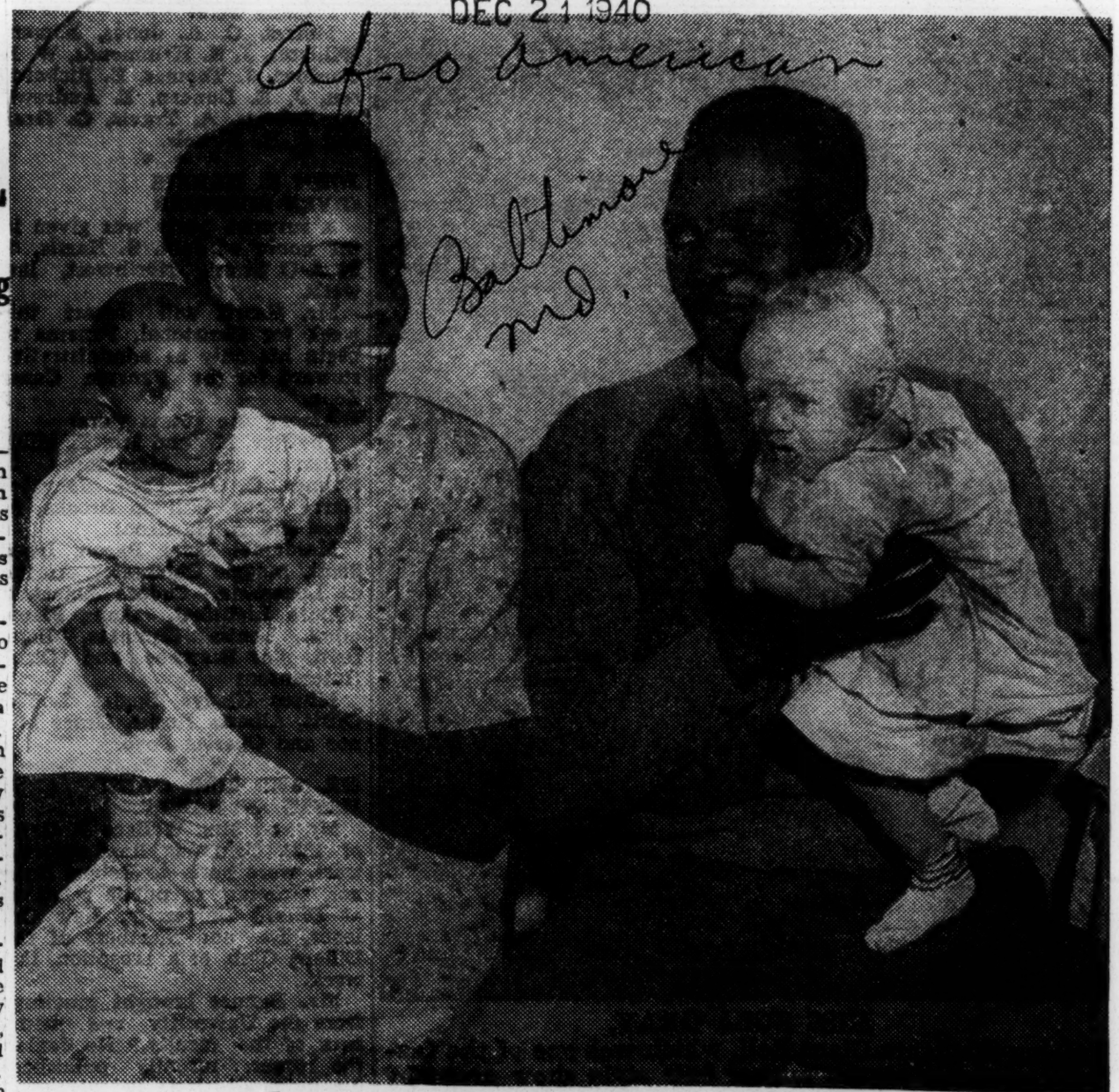
A New York tabloid paper has paid handsomely for the right to photograph the babies. First pictures of them have been printed on the front page. There will be pictures of them for days. And at least one amusement concern has offered a sum sufficient to keep the family in comfort for many weeks for the privilege of exhibiting the youngsters.

At a hospital here a member of the staff said that from the point of view of the medical profession albinism, even complete albinism, is not remarkable. "But complete albinos are rare enough," he said. "I have never seen one and might practice many years without seeing one. The albinotic offspring of the colored couple at Hookerton was unique because it was paired with a black twin—quite black, it appears. There was simply a Mendelian transmission and a deficiency of pigment."

Black-White Twins Born in N.C.

DEC 21 1940

Afro American Baltimore Md.



MR. AND MRS. HERBERT STRONG AND TWINS

Twins, One White, The Other Black Upset N. C.

Chicago Bee

DEC 15 1940

HOOKERTON, N. C., Dec. 12 —Twins, one black and one white, born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Strong, disrupted the usual calm of this town when news of the birth of the "interracial" babies was finally bruited about.

Hookerton's 300 inhabitants made a beaten path to the humble abode of the Strongs, to inspect and marvel. Their eyes did not deceive them for the babies, identical, but for the color of their skin, were "proof in the flesh."

Chicago Ill.

Puzzled, Strong, who is 30, began tracing the lineage of his wife, Olivia, 27, and himself. Neither had a strain of white blood. Scratching his head, he drawled: "Me and Livvy are tickled to have twins and the white one don't make no difference to us. We love it just like the black one."

Many of Hookerton's Negro residents, however, see the hand of the Almighty in the twins' birth, and chuckle over Strong's homey philosophy, borrowed from the "liberal whites", who insist, with tongue in cheek, that "color doesn't matter."

The white twin, a boy, is an Albino. They named him Eddie Ray. The black twin is a girl, Lucy May.

Raleigh [illegible] Observer
March 13, 1940

PRENATAL CLINIC FOR NEGROES OPENED

Raleigh Agencies Cooperating in Clinic Free to All From County

With the cooperation of a number of Raleigh agencies, a new prenatal clinic for Negroes will open this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the clinic rooms of the Wake County Health Department, now located in the old Rex Hospital building, according to an announcement released by the health council of the Wake County Council of Social agencies, a Community Chest agency.

This will be the first public clinic of its kind operated in Raleigh for a number of years. For the past several months the health council has been working on plans for the clinic following a study of infant mortality and maternal mortality rates in this community. The study revealed that Negro mortality, both infant and maternal, far exceeded the white. A survey showed that facilities and service to this group were almost completely lacking.

The health council of the Council of Social Agencies, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert McGee, guided the plans for the establishment of such a clinic to meet this community need. Funds for equipment are being provided by the Junior League, which organization will be directly responsible for the operation of the clinic along with the Wake County Health Department. Nursing care will be provided by the Raleigh Nursing Service, a Chest agency. The State Health Department is to supply funds for an interne.

The clinic will be held each Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and it will be free of charge. Patients may come from Raleigh and entire county. It will be conducted by obstetricians of the city.

The Council of Social Agencies last year established, along with other community agencies, a well-baby clinic for Negroes, which is opened each Thursday afternoon. This clinic together with the clinic which opens today, rounds out, according to the health council, at least a minimum program of health service to Negro women.

Members of the health council who guided the opening of new clinic are Dr. McGee, Miss Flora Wakefield, secretary, Mrs. Z. P. Metcalf, Dr. A. C. Bulla, Miss Jean Blue, Mrs Harry Sample, Miss Susan Dewar, Mrs. E. N. Porter, Raymond Streb Frank Parker, Dr. S. L. Bobbitt. S Lynton Smith, Sidney Jeffreys, Mrs M. J. Ricker, Dr. L. T. Delaney, and Arthur Philips. Several Raleigh doctors were called in on planning from time to time.

Pre-Natal Clinic Opened In Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Council of Social Agencies, in cooperation with a number of Raleigh agencies has formed a pre-natal clinic for Negroes of Raleigh and Wake County.

The clinic opened March 13, in the clinic room of the Wake County health department in the old Rex Hospital.

This is the first public clinic of its kind operated in Raleigh for a number of years. For several months the Health Council has been working on plans, following a study which revealed a high mortality rate, both infant and maternal, among colored.

PROVISION FOR FUNDS

Funds for equipment are being provided by the Junior League. Nursery care will be provided by the Raleigh Nursery Service. The state health department is to supply funds.

The clinic will be held each Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 p. m.

Last year the Council of Social Agencies established a baby clinic for Negroes which is open each Thursday. Dr. L. T. Delany is the colored member of the Health Council.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
April 10, 1940

Negroes Enter Tuberculosis Essay Contest

Forty students of Atkins High School have entered essays in the national and state tuberculosis associations' contest aimed at spreading knowledge of the disease among the Negro race, according to Frank W. Webster, head of the state office here.

The local group is one of 17 schools in the state which have entered 500 essays. Entrants have chosen between the subjects, 'Learn and Live," and "My Community, Its Assets and Liabilities in Control of Tuberculosis."

Webster said yesterday leading Negro citizens of North Carolina will judge the entries here May 1. Winning essays will be submitted in the national contest. National prizes are $25, $20, $15, $10 and $5. State prizes are $10, $5 and $2.50. Deadline for the essays is April 30.

In a similar but separate contest for Negro college students, two institutions have entries. They are Bennett Teachers' College in Greensboro, and Fayetteville Teachers' College.

Too, in a medal design contest sponsored by the nation association, 70 designs have been submitted by students of Elizabeth City Teachers' College and Bennett Teachers' College. Only 140 designs have been submitted in the nation. Prizes in this contest are $25, $15 and $10.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 5, 1940

Negro 'T. B.' Rate Is High

Many School Pupils Show "Positive"

Mrs. Martha Thorpe Wright, supervising school nurse, reported today that 341 Negro high school students of 1,062 tested for tuberculosis had shown postive reaction, indicating that they carried the germs.

This percentage was greater than that in the Central High School where 10 per cent of the 993 students tested showed positive reaction.

Mrs. Wright said that the Negroes who were given the Mantoux tuberculosis test are students in the Second Ward and West Charlotte High Schools.

GET X-RAYS

Those who showed positive reactions in the Mantoux test were X-rayed at the City Health Department but Mrs. Wright said that the reading of these prints had not been completed and the results of these tests are not yet known.

Reporting on the other activities of the division for the month, Mrs. Wright said nurses gave 2,595 first aid treatments and individual inspections.

Nurses also conducted 875 individual examinations and of this number 334 or 38 per cent were found to have some defect. The defects included: 72, vision; 14, hearing; 120, tonsils; 127, teeth; and 27, miscellaneous. Corrections of defects in the month were as follows: 28, vision; 18, tonsil operations; 45, dental by private practitioners; and three miscellaneous.

DENTAL WORK

The reports for the school dental clinics showed 118 visits to the white clinic at First Ward school, conducted by Dr. T. G. Nisbett. Total operations were 310, of which 44 included all work completed.

Dr. W. A. Williams is the clinician at the Negro dental clinic at Myers Street School, where last month there were 69 visits, 90 operations, and 13 completions.

Elizabeth [illegible], N. C., Advance
July 2, 1940

Dr. McMullan Notes Health Here As Good

The monthly report of Dr. T. S. McMullan, municipal health officer, says that the general health of Elizabeth City for the month of June was "Good; no prevailing types of disease."

The health officer lists 240 as being recorded in his office as carriers of venereal disease.

During June the health officer administered 51 treatments to 27 patients, most of them for minor causes.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
July 2, 1940

Tuberculosis Work In Year Is Reported

Dr. Vance B. Rollins, medical director of the Scott Parker Sanatorium for treatment of tubercular cases, gave the Board of County Commissioners a report Monday on the conduct of the sanatorium during the year ending June 30. He said both institutions have been filled to capacity the entire year, including the tuberculosis ward of Jubilee hospital for the colored.

Dr. Rollins said a considerable amount of work is being done in the county on patients and suspected patients who are not confined to institutions. The outside work is being done in cooperation with the county welfare department, through which all patients are handled who are not sent to the hospital for treatment.

During the year Dr. Rollins made 292 visits to both institutions, and 843 pneumothorax treatments have been given patients, with 112 such treatments given to patients not confined to the sanatorium. Seventy-four X-rays were taken on hospital patients and 132 on those not in the hosptial.

Dr. W. W. Noel, Maria Parham hospital surgeon, assisted in 11 phrenic nerve operations done at Maria Parham and Jubilee hospitals.

All laboratory work found necessary was done in his private office without expense to the county, the doctor reported.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
May 9, 1940

Local Negroes Write in State Essay Contest

Two institutions here, Atkins High School and Winston-Salem Teachers' College, are among 20 Negro high schools of the state and four Negro colleges whose students have entered an essay contest conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and sponsored by the state association.

Frank W. Webster, head of the state office here, said 500 high school students and 75 of the four colleges have submitted papers in the contest which ended April 30.

Object of the essays, for which national, state and local prizes will be given winners, is to spread knowledge among the Negro race of preventive measures in the fight against tuberculosis.

The essays are now in the hands of Negro judges, and will be returned to the state office here by May 30, when winning papers will be submitted to the national association.

Judges of the college papers are H. L. McCroery, president of Johnson C. Smith University; Hoseá V. Price, Winston-Salem attorney; Ossie Davis, High Point; H. I. F. Nanton, editor of The Carolina Tribune, Raleigh; and Louise Cooper, Raleigh.

High School judges are Erma Neal Henry, of the state board of health; Thelma Lash, Salisbury; Mrs. Ethel Wilson, High Point; Rev. H. C. Jones, Winston-Salem; and Dr. W. Wilkins, of the state sanatorium.

Among the high schools entered in the contest are Atkins, Carver, Hickory, Mount Airy, Asheville, Greensboro, Graham, Marion and Browns Summitt.

Colleges entered are Winston-Salem Teachers' College; Bennett College, Greensboro; Fayetteville State Teachers' College; and Elizabeth City State Teachers' College.

New Bern, N. C. New Bernian
July 10, 1940

NEGRO MIDWIVES IN MEETING WEDNESDAY

The annual clinic and meeting for the negro midwives of Craven county was held Wednesday morning at the Good Shepherd hospital under the direction of Dr. R. S. McGeachy county physician who was assisted by Mrs. Maybel S. Dunn, county nurse.

There are approximately 29 negro midwives in the county and again this year each was given a Wasserman test and all equipment used by the group was examined Instruction and examinations was the program of the clinic.

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 23, 1940

Negro Ward Will Open

The newly completed 60-bed ward for Negro patients at the Mecklenburg County Sanatorium, near Huntersville, will be open for public inspection tomorrow from 3 to 6 P. M., according to an announcement today by Dr. H. L. Seay, superintendent.

This will be an informal occasion and all persons interested in the activities of this institution will be welcomed.

The hospital management soon will begin using these facilities to provide for the treatment of deserving Negro patients who are suffering with tuberculosis.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
December 8, 1940

Conference Told How Births Controlled In Two Carolinas

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 7—(AP)—Maternal health programs in the Carolinas were described today to the final session of the Southern conference on tomorrow's children by Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the committee on maternal welfare of the South Carolina medical Association, and Dr. Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Seibels, describing a program in a rural and strictly agricultural county in South Carolina, told the conference that "we believe we have demonstrated that 80 per cent of the contacted population of Negroes of low income and low intelligence level, will use pregnancy spacing methods when properly presented to them."

The speaker said further that, "we have kept faith in demonstrating that pregnancy spacing is as important, as necessary and as feasible as any other public health measure, and that it is a rationa supplement to a well rounded public health program and often vitalizes individual phases of the general program."

Dr. Klaiss, who described maternal health clinics in North Carolina, noted that "there has been during the past several years an increasing discussion of birth control or prevenception as it relates to medical practice and an awakening realization of its importance in connection with maternal health programs." He added, however, that "the subject has not received the recognition from the rank and file of the medical profession which it deserves."

Find Albino Baby Born To Negro Couple Is No Surprise To Science

DEC 20 1940

KINSTON, N. C.—(ANP)—What hospital authorities term "simply a Mendelian transmission and a deficiency of pigment," is responsible for a great deal of embarrassment for the Herbert Strongs of Hookerton who three months ago had a pair of twins.

Now under ordinary circumstances a pair of twins won't cause too much discomforture, but these babies of the Strongs were as unlike as night and day. The boy is a complete albino, the girl is black.

Daily World

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HEALTHY AND FAT

Phillip Fordham, local dry cleaner, has a route man who discovered that something was "wrong" at the home of the Strongs. Inquiry among the neighbors was fruitful, and when the route man learned about the babies he told his boss. Fordham has a brother-in-law in New York who is a veteran in the amusement world. He made an arrangement with the Strongs by which the twins were kept from sight as much as possible until they had a chance to develop a little. Now they are a third of a year of age, and healthy and fat.

A New York tabloid paper has paid handsomely for the right to photograph the babies. First pictures of them have been printed on the front page. There will be pictures of them for days. And at least one amusement concern has offered a sum sufficient to keep the family in comfort for many weeks for the privilege of exhibiting the youngsters.

NOT REMARKABLE

At a hospital here a member of the staff said that from the point of view of the medical profession albinism, even complete albinism, is not remarkable. "'But complete albinos are rare enough," he said, "I have never seen one and might practice many years without seeing one.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The albinotic offspring of the colored couple of Hookerton was unique because it was paired with a black twin—quite black, it appears. There was simply a Mendelian transmission and a deficiency of pigment."

HEALTH- 1940

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 4, 1940

HEALTH PERIL NOTED AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Council of State Acts to Remedy 'Situation' at Elizabeth City

The Council of State yesterday allotted $783 from the contingency and emergency fund to correct a "health situation" which was said to have caused "considerable alarm" at the Elizabeth City State Teachers College for Negroes.

The money will provide a nurse, physician and equipment.

It was said the college has no infirmary but that next school year a fee would be charged students to provide medical care. Two cases of illness there were described as having been "very serious."

The Council also allotted $14,000 to the N. C. College for Negroes in Durham to complete a gymnasium being built as a WPA project; $5,100 to place the Revenue Building, the Supreme Court Building and the New Justice Building on the same electrical hook-up to effect savings in power bills; and $7,500 to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to provide classroom equipment for Caldwell Hall, which was recently renovated.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 7, 1940

Negro Leaders Will Meet Here Tuesday

College Presidents And Physicians To Discuss School Health Programs

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock a conference of Negro college presidents and physicians will convene at the Whitted Elementary School to discuss health programs at various educational institutions in the State.

The meeting will have as its object the construction of a program to facilitate health measures in colleges and schools.

Dr. Walter J. Edwards of the State Health Department, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. George Evans of Greensboro and John F. Kendricks of the Rockefeller Foundation will make brief addresses to the gathering. The conference will be informal in nature.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
August 9, 1940

Information On Negro Health Work Is Asked

Dr. R. M. Buie, county health officer, has been requested to provide information on the progress and status of public health work among negroes of Guilford county.

The request for the information came from Howard university, Washington, which is co-operating with the Julius Rosenwald fund in assembling data on which to evaluate the approach to the health problem of the negro race.

Accompanying the request was a questionnaire to be filled out by the health officer, and the questions cover every phase of the health program.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 27, 1940

Negro Children Are Registered In Health Event

Thirty-eight negro children under five years of age have been registered in a health, beauty and popularity contest being conducted by the Community Recreation and Social Service league (negro).

Registration will be continued all this week with a free physical examination given each entrant. The contest is being conducted to stimulate interest in the health of negro children of the city and to benefit the league, and will close September 11.

Bennett Student Wins National T.B. Essay Award

NOV 15 1940

GREENSBORO, N.C.— Miss Evelyn Love of Jefferson, S. C., a junior at Bennett College, has just received official announcement that she is the recipient of the first prize in the seventh annual nation-wide essay contest to be conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association. Miss Love won first place in North Carolina last year, which made her eligible for the prize she has just been awarded in competition with 150,000 college students from 20 states.

Miss Love's prize-winning essay, entitled, "The Role of the Negro College in the Control of Tuberculosis," netted her a cash award of $50.00 and a gold medal; her sponsor, Miss Coragreene Johnstone, a certificate of honor, and the Thomas F. Holgate Library of Bennett College, three books.

Miss Johnstone, instructor of English, at Bennett College, is at present working on her doctorate at the University of Michigan on a General Education Board scholarship.

Negro Citizens Give Radio to Sanatorium

Negro patients in the Wake County Sanatorium are now enjoying radio through individual headphones donated by Negro citizens of Raleigh. Marking the completion of the installation of the radio at a cost of $225, open house is being observed at the Sanatorium between 3 and 5 p. m., Sunday, to which the public is invited. Payment for the radio was guaranteed by the Negro Citizen's Committee of Raleigh, of which J. W. Yeargin is chairman. The local Delta sorority is in charge of solicitation of funds. Shown enjoying the new installation, which provides headsets for 35 listeners, is Charles Young, in bed, and James Braswell, seated.

Asheville, N. C. Times
August 10, 1940

Better Babies Contest For Negroes Planned

A better babies contest and exposition for negroes will be held in Asheville under the sponsorship of the Community Recreation and Social Service league, beginning Monday.

Headquarters for registeration will be the Recreation center, 93 Valley street, all next week, from 9 until 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 o'clock. No entry fee will be charged and prizes of silver loving cups, clothing, photographs and cash will be awarded. Finals will be held August 28 at the Phyllis Wheatley (negro) Y. W. C. A.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 25, 1940

HARKEY URGES STATE SUPPORT

Chairman Thinks Mecklenburg's Tuberculosis Sanatorium Should Get Help.

The proposal to obtain State government support for the Mecklenburg tuberculosis sanatorium was brought up yesterday by Chairman H. W. Harkey at the formal opening of the new Negro ward at the hospital, and possibility is that the matter will be taken up with the Legislature which meets January 1.

The opening of the new $35,000 Negro ward puts the Mecklenburg sanatorium in a position to cope with the problem of tuberculosis in Mecklenburg for the first time, according to Dr. H. L. Seay, superintendent, and Chairman Arnie D. Cashion of the board of managers of the hospital.

OFFICIALS ATTEND.

The special inspection meeting and luncheon at the hospital yesterday was attended by county commissioners, hospital board members, county and hospital officials. Dr. Seay explained the background of the hospital and the Negro ward, and the officials then inspected the new ward. A luncheon was then served.

The Negro ward will accommodate 60 patients. This is twice as many as could be handled in the old ward. The new structure is of brick construction and is fireproof. The old building was frame. A long waiting list has been on the hospital records showing Negroes who needed the hospital care for tuberculosis, according to Dr. Seay. Now the persons needing treatment can be cared for, it was said.

In the matter of the support of the hospital, the people of the county last summer voted to allow a maximum tax rate of 10 cents for support of the hospital. Part of this was to pay for the new ward. The new structure was paid for partly last year, and the remainder was put into the budget this year. However, the sanatorium tax rate this year still has been held down to eight cents, it was explained .

The proposal to have the State help support the county tuberculosis hospital has been suggested before, and Representative J. B. Vogler moved for the action in the last Legislature. The contention is that the county pays its part of State taxes which support the State tuberculosis sanatorium. Mecklenburgers, however, never get into the State hospital. The county, therefore, is paying for its own sanatorium, and also helping to pay for a sanatorium for the other counties of the State. It is only fair that the State pay the county something toward the local hospital, county officials believe.